The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

CENTENNIAL CEREMONIES.

The Great Exhibition Formally Inaugurated.

The Pomp and Pageantry of the Opening Day—The Quaker City Overwhelmed with Visitors —Music, Poetry and Eloquence Commemorate the Hour.

A NATIONAL GALA DAY.

First Glimpses at the International Fair—Birdseye Views of the Buildings and Grounds—The Display Made by the Nations — The Exhibition Yesterday.

THE INAUGURAL EXERCISES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—The morning was very rainy, with prospects of a steady rainy day. The city is crowded with visitors, trains last evening and this morning having come from all directions with crowds of passengers from abroad. The streets are all decorated with flags, and notwithstanding the rain, patriotic decorations are numerous and fine. The Exposition opening is the only topic of conversation, and since early in the morning throngs of people on foot, in street cars, carriages, wagons and steam cars have been proceeding toward the Centennial grounds in anticipation of the opening of the gates. This morning early a military parade, comprising portions of the First Division, took place, passing through the principal streets of the city. The display was fine, though not nearly so large as it would have been had the weather been favorable.

At 10:15 A. M. the sky cleared and the weather was beautiful and sunny, but not too warm. The grounds are in very good condition in spite of the hard and long continued rains, though there is much mud. The gates were opened at a little after eight o'clock, and crowds have been pouring in ever since.

Accommodations for Distinguished Visitors.

A spacious platform has been erected at the side of Memorial Hall, north of the center of the main building. Seats are arranged on the platform for official and other invited guests. At the right of the centre are seats for the President of the United States and members of the Cabinet, and further to the right are seats for United States Senators, members of the House of Representatives, Governors of the various States, with their staffs, Goverment and State officers, Supreme Court and Legislature of Pennsylvania, and representatives of the army and navy, Smithsonian Institute, United States Judges, officers of Executive Bureaus, and members of the Women's Centennial Commission. On the left center are the seats of the United States Supreme Court, and further to the left are seats for members of the Diplomatic Corps and members of the Centennial Commission, Board of Finance, Women's Executive Committee, foreign Commissioners, Mayor, Councils, and other officers of Philadelphia, Mayors of other cities, State Centennial Board, Board of Award Judges, yacht and ride clubs, and along the front of the platform are seats for members of the press.

An orchestra of 150 pieces and a chorus of 1,000 voices, under the direction of Theodore Thomas and Dudley Buck, are stationed directly in front of the platform at the side of the main building.

Arrival of the President.

At 11 o'clock the President's party, accompanied by the officials previously designated, proceeded to the platform. The President having been escorted to the grounds by Governor Hartranft with a division of military. The platform was at once occupied, and all the surrounding space and all available points of elevation in the neigh borhood were already occupied by crowds of visitors. The orchestra, while seats were being secured, played national airs, and after the party on the platform had arranged themselves, played Wagner's "Centennial March," which was received with applause.

The national airs by the orchestra under Theodore Thomas, musical director, were as follows:

The Programme.

First—Washington's March.
Second—Argentine Republic March, De La Resplugue.
Third—Austria: Gott Erhalte Friede, of Kaiser.
Fourth—Belgium: La Brancome.
Fifth—Brazil: Hym, Brazilier Naccena.
Sixth—Denmark: Volcalied Den Tapper Lambsoldat.
Seventh—France: La Marseillaise.
Eighth—Germany: Was ist des Deutchen Vaterland.
Ninth—Great Britain: God Save the Queen.
Tenth—Italy: Marchia Delcie.
Eleventh—Netherlands: Nil Nerlandsch, Blood.
Twelfth—Norway. National Hymn.
Thirteenth—Russia: National Hymn.
Fourteenth—Spain: Riegos Spanish National Hymn.
Fifteenth—Sweden: Volksougf Bevare Geid Var Kung.
Sixteenth—Switzerland: Heil Dir Helvetia.
Seventeenth—Turkey: Marche.
Eighteenth—Hail Columbia.

The Opening Prayer.

The following prayer was offered by Bishop Simpson:

Almighty and everlasting God, our Heavenly Father, Heaven is Thy throne and the earth is Thy footstool. Before Thy majesty and holiness the angels veil their faces and the spirit of the just made perfect bow in humble adoration. Thou art the Creator of all things, the preserver of all that exists, whether they be thrones or dominions, or principalities or powers. The minute and the vast atoms and worlds alike attest the ubiquity of Thy presence and the omnipotence of Thy sway. Thou alone are sovereign ruler of nations. Thou raiseth up one and casteth down another, and Thou givest the kingdoms of the world to whomsoever Thou will. The past, with all its records, is the unfolding of Thy counsels and the realization of Thy grand designs. We hail Thee as our rightful ruler, the king, eternal, immortal, and invisible, the only true God, blessed forevermore. We come this glad day, O Thou God of our fathers, into these courts with thanksgiving, and into these gates with praise. We bless Thee for Thy wonderful goodness in the past, for the land which Thou gavest to our fathers; a land veiled from the ages, from the ancient world, but revealed in the fullness of time to Thy chosen people, whom Thou didst lead by Thine own right hand through the billows of the deep; a land of vast extent, of towering mountains and broad plains, of unnumbered products and of untold treasures. We thank Thee for the fathers of our country, men of mind and of might, who endured privation and who braved multiplied dangers rather than decide their consciences or be untrue to their God, men who laid on the broad foundation of truth and justice a grand structure of civil freedom. We praise Thee for the closing century, for the founders of the Republic, for the immortal Washington and his compeers associates, for the wisdom with which they planned, and the firmness and heroism which under Thy blessing led them to triumphant success. Thou wast their shield in the hours of danger, their pillar of cloud by day and their pillar of fire by night. May we, their sons, walk in their footsteps and imitate their virtues. We thank Thee for social and national prosperity and progress, for valuable discoveries and multiplied inventions, for labor saving machinery, relieving the toiling masses, for schools, free as the morning light, for the millions of the rising generation, for books and periodicals scattered like the leaves of autumn over the land, for art and science, for freedom to worship God according to the dictates of conscience, for a church unfettered by the trammels of State. Bless, we pray Thee, the President of the United States, and his constitutional advisers, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Senators and Representatives in Congress, the Governors of our several Commonwealths, the officers of the army and navy, all who are in official positions throughout our land. Guide them, we pray Thee, with counsels of wisdom, and may they ever rule in righteousness. We ask Thy blessing to rest upon the President and members of the Centennial Commission, and upon those associated with them in the various departments, who have labored long and earnestly amidst anxieties and difficulties for the success of this enterprise. May Thy special blessing, Thou God of all the nations of the earth, rest upon our national guests, our visitors from distant lands. We welcome them to our shores, and we rejoice in their presence among us, whether they represent thrones or culture or research, or whether they come to exhibit the triumphs of genius and art in the development of industry in the progress of civilization, and preserve them, we beseech Thee, in health and safety, and in due time may they be welcomed by loved ones again to their own native lands. Let Thy blessing rest richly on this centennial celebration. May the lives and health of all interested be precious in Thy sight. Preside in its assemblies. Grant that this association effort may bind more closely together every part of our great republic, so that our Union may be perpetual and indissoluble. Let its influence draw the nations of the earth into happier unity hereafter. We pray Thee may all disputed questions be settled by arbitration, and not by the sword, and may wars forever cease among the sons of men. May the new century be better than the past, more radiant with the light of true philosophy, warmer with the emanations of a world wide sympathy. May capital, genius and labor be freed from all antagonism, by the establishment and application of such principles of justice and equity as shall reconcile diversified interests and bind in imperishable bonds all parts of society. We pray thy benediction especially on the women of America, who for the first time in the history of our race take so conspicuous a place in a national celebration. May the light of their intelligence, purity and enterprise with shed its beams afar until in distant lands their sisters may realize the beauty and glory of Christian freedom and elevation. We beseech then, Almighty Father, that our beloved Republic may be strengthened in every element of true greatness, until her mission is accomplished, by presenting to the world an illustration of the happiness of a free people, with a free church, in a free State, under laws of their own enactment, and under rules of their own selection, acknowledging supreme allegiance only to the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, and as Thou didst give to one of its illustrious sons the knowledge first to draw experimentally the electric spark from heaven, which has since girdled the globe in its celestial whisperd of glory to God, in the highest peace on earth and good will to men, so to the latest time may the mission of America, under divine inspiration, be one of affection, brotherhood and love for all our race, and may the coming centuries be filled with the glory of our Christian civilization, and unto Thee, our Father, through Him whose life is the light of men, will we ascribe glory and praise, now and forever. Amen.

The Presentation.

After the prayer and the singing of Whittier's "Centennial Hymn," John Welsh, President of the Centennial Board of Finance, formally presented the buildings to the United States Centennial Commission, concluding his address as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: If in the past we have met with disappointments, difficulties and trials, they have been overcome by the consciousness that no sacrifice can be too great which is made to honor the memories of those who brought our nation into being. This commemoration of events of 1776 excites our present gratitude. The assemblage here to-day of so many foreign representatives, uniting with us in this reverential tribute, is our reward. We congratulate you on the occurrence of this day. Many of the nations have gathered here in peaceful competition. Each may profit by association. This exhibition is but a school. The more thoroughly its lessons are learned the greater will be the gain, and when it shall have closed, if by that study, the nations engaged in it shall have learned respect for each other, then it may be hoped that veneration for Him who rules on high will become universal, and the angels' song once more be heard: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace and good will towards men."

Next followed the singing of Sidney Lanier's Cantata by the full chorus, accompanied by the orchestra. The applause of the vast crowd was enthusiastic, and portions of the music were encored, especially the baso solo sung by Mr. Whitney, of Boston. The presentation of the exhibition to the President of the United States by President Hawley, of the United States Commission, now followed. President Hawley said:

In the name of the United States you extended a respectful and cordial invitation to the Governments of other nations to be represented and participate in this exhibition. You know the very acceptable terms in which they consummating act which brought the great Exposition into life. It seemed to me singularly appropriate that an exhibition which represents more than anything else the grandeur and strength of the Anglo-Saxon race should find its embodiment in this stupendous engine. When it was started the last act in the opening services was completed, the gates were thrown open, the immense concourse of people poured in, and the bewildering work of sight-seeing commenced.

GENERAL FEATURES OF INTEREST.

The Cosmopolitan Crowd.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the managers of the Centennial to effect a diffusion of the crowds passing into the city, the gregarious instinct of man has asserted itself. The gigantic hotels near the grounds are comparatively free from a crush thus far, but the hotels which cluster in the neighborhood of the Continental, the great hotel centre of Philadelphia, are simply jammed. They are surfeited and overflowing with human life. Not often has this city seen so vast an aggregation of people packed into so small a space, and certainly in the wide variety of nationalities and occupations this great crowd presents nothing remotely approaching it has ever before been witnessed not only in Philadelphia, but in America. The focus of all the Continental, and its wide sheds halls present the appearance of a covered street or arcade, through which a varied and surging mass of people are moving in a never-ceasing struggle. There are men from all parts of this continent, and of others. The East and the West have equally contributed its masses. Side by side with the pale featured men of the busy East one sees a worthy Southerners from Louisiana and Alabama, bronzed and powerfully built men, whom it is easy to recognize are ranchmen, stock-owners and miners from the Western frontiers; men from Maine, who have come with the Governor of that State, and men from California, brought eastward by the Centennial. There are Sandwich Islanders, scores of them, who nearly look a little bored or bewildered by the dense crowd they find themselves part of. There are Frenchmen, Italians, Spaniards and Germans. You can take your stand at one of the pillars in the hall, and in the course of fifteen minutes hear words spoken in nearly every language of Europe. Here, too, one may catch the strange sounds of Chinese and Japanese, for there are also a few individuals of these Oriental nations scattered through the mass, some in native pigtails, and some in foreign stove pipes. There all the various professions represented here, from a Brazilian Emperor to a bootblack. We have the army magnates, represented by General Sheridan, who does not, however, look extremely military in his neatly-fitting black suit. His hair, too, is turning a little gray, and he has altogether rather a grizzled look; but there are other military men present, of less reputation but more imposing appearance, brilliant in laced uniforms and shoulder-straps. There are Judges from various States, who have reputations which go beyond them; eminent dignitaries of the Church, and others eminent in their respective localities, but not otherwise known to fame. The brilliant uniforms of the Boston corps light up the dark mass of the crowd with spots of white and scarlet, while here and there the more sober blue of the United States Army marks an officer on leave for a Centennial holiday. Laboriously making one's way through the crowd to the street, the scene is scarcely changed. The thoroughfares are thronged with people; the windows of the many hotels are blazing hot, gaudy with striped awnings shrubs, and in the center is Bartholdi's large bronze fountain, representing Light and Water, "the twin goddesses of cities." West of the Machinery Hall stands the great foundations of the Catholic Total Abstinance Society, which, next to the Centennial fountain, is much the most costly work in America. The center figure represents Moses smiting the rock, and the four subordinate ones are statues of Father Matthew, Charles Carroll, Archbishop Carroll and Commodore Barry.

Admission—Police—Restaurants.

Fifty cents is the uniform price of admission, and the visitor must pay the exact change, which the gatekeeper will deposit in a box, while the visitor passes through a registering turnstile. Those not having the change can procure it at the change-changing bureau near the entrance. There are 13 entrance gates. Once in the grounds there are no additional fees to pay, all the buildings being open. A force of 1,000 well-disciplined men, under military discipline, preserve order and protect the buildings and exhibits. There is also an efficient fire department, provided with steam fire engines. Besides numerous cafes and buffets in the chief exhibition buildings, there are six large restaurants occupying exceptionally attractive sites upon the grounds. The largest is the American Restaurant, on the slope of Belmont Valley, near the Agricultural Hall. It incloses three sides of a quadrangle, and affords the hungry an opportunity to dine *al fresco*, or under the sheltering roofs of verandahs and pavilions, or in a large banqueting hall, or in the retirement of private dining rooms. An orchestra plays in the afternoons. The Southern Restaurant, a much smaller building, stands at the intersection of Shed and Belmont avenues. Lauber's German Restaurant, near Horticultural Hall, commands a beautiful view of the Valley of the Schuylkill. It is a large structure inclosing a court. Sudreau's Restaurant Lafayette looks down in the picturesque glen of Lands downe; and the other French establishment, that of the *Trois Freres Provenceaux*, stands on the bank of the lake. The Hebrew Restaurant, on the steep slope of George's Hill, looks out over the whole Exhibition grounds. The Vienna Bakery and Coffee-house, east of Memorial Hall, will be found a place to go to more than once if it dispenses such bread and coffee as one gets in Vienna; and the Turkish Coffee-house, near Machinery Hall, everybody will want to enjoy the novel experience of sitting cross-legged on a divan, smoking a chibouk or nargilyeh and sipping a tiny cup of Mocca.

Vienna and Philadelphia.

Now that we are inside the grounds and have the buildings before us, the question recurs again, "How does this Exhibition compare with the others, and especially with that at Vienna?" It is difficult to answer this question, and then only in a general way. Here are figures which tell you that we have fifty-six and a half acres under roof, while Vienna had thirty-eight and eight-tenths. They will tell you that it is nearly twice as large as that of Paris, more than twice as large as that of Hyde Park, and eleven times as large as New York's little World's Fair behind the Reservoir, which President Pierce and his Cabinet opened with so much state nearly a quarter of a century ago. These figures are deceptive because many buildings within the grounds are not essential to the Exhibition. Take these State buildings, for instance. They are only so many houses in various forms of architecture, and most of it bad, in this that even as architectural effects, you might as well take a cluster of houses, and call it an Exposition. If the money spent in these State buildings had been devoted to the collection of the mineral, agricultural or industrial resources of each State in some of the main halls, it would have been more useful. There were none of these at Vienna, and beyond affording a loafing place for the free minded American citizen to discuss the Presidential canvass during the warm summer afternoons I do not see their value. With a few exceptions there was scarcely a building outside the main halls in Vienna which did not have a positive meaning as a part of the World's Fair.

Where we are Ahead of Vienna.

I do not see as attractive an exhibition as the one at Vienna in the sense of show and comfort. There will be none of the same temptations to idle the afternoon away. For work, study and observation it will be much better. There are none of the exhausting journeys that the sight-seer was compelled to make in the Prater. The buildings here are grouped together more easily. We have a Machinery Hall much finer than at Vienna; an Agricultural Hall which stands alone. The American building, that which shows the history and progress of our nation, is finer than anything of the kind in the Austrian show. If we miss Roumania, Persia, Turkey and Russia, we have a better exhibit from England, and, more than all, we have her colonies in glorious completeness. France is only a shadow of what she was in Vienna. Italy, Switzerland and Belgium, attractive as they are, do not compare with what they did in 1873. But Spain and Brazil are richer and more imposing, and the Netherlands made no such impression upon me then as they do now. We have our South American Republics—Chili, Peru and the rest—which were not at Vienna at all, if I remember. We have nothing in the way of art to compare with Vienna. The great powers, Russia, France, Austria and Germany, only give us a portion of what they gave Vienna; but we make up for them in this, that we have many countries which were there absent altogether.

A General Comparison.

To sum up the comparisons, I would say that this is more simply a world's fair than that at Vienna—than has ever been seen before in an international exhibition. For the two or three nations we miss we have a dozen who were not in the Prater. If we miss the prodigious show of European civilization, we have enough to show what it is. Above all things, we have our own country in her strength. This is enough to make the heart of the American, who was taken to the dingy collection of sewing machines, false teeth and California wines, and asked to regard it as an "American Department," feel glad that this first of all an American show, and second an Anglo-Saxon show. We see what we have done in a hundred years. We see wherein consists the greatness of mighty England and the group of colonies which already threaten her supremacy. We see also what our sister American nations of the South have done. And, although the display is rare and crude, before many weeks are over there will be improvement in every department.

I notice also some other advantages over Vienna which will be particularly interesting to the visitors. These advantages are all embraced under the head of accommodations for visitors. Take, for instance, the facilities for transportation which were put to the test to-day. No previous World's Fair has had such facilities for the transportation of large numbers of visitors to and from its gates as has the Centennial.

The Transportation.

At the Hyde Park Exhibition there were only omnibuses and cabs; at Sydenham there were two lines of railway, but the location was too far from London for other means of transit to be used; at Paris, in 1867, there were no street railways, and no steam transit to the grounds; at Vienna the Prater Valley is many miles away, and distant, but steam could not be employed. Fairmount Park is connected with the densely populated portions of Philadelphia by three lines of steam railways, by four lines of horse cars, and by a line of fast omnibuses. The street cars, to the great masses of people will of course be the chosen method of locomotion. The numerous lines running north and south sell exchange tickets, good on either of the lines running to the Exhibition, for nine cents. So interlaced is Philadelphia with street car tracks that it will be difficult for visitors to get further than two or three squares from a line of transit that will take them to the fair direct, or by one transfer. For people who prefer more rapid and comfortable riding, and who cannot well avail themselves of the steam routes, there are the Transfer Company's light, open carriages which run on Chestnut street, and the principal hotels—fare 50 cents. Another company runs omnibuses between the grounds and the foot of Market street for 25 cents fare. Within the grounds the West End Railroad Company have a double track narrow gauge railway which makes the circuit of the inclosure, having stations adjoining all the principal buildings. The cars are open at the sides, and drawn by dummy engines. Passengers pay going on at gates leading to the station platforms, and can ride the entire length of the line—about four miles—or get off at any stopping place.

And just here, while I am talking about accommodations, a

Hint to Visitors

May be of value to prospective visitors. I have been around among the hotels and stopping places and my judgment is that it will not be advisable to secure lodgings in advance through agencies unless you are familiar with the city, and have made up your mind as to the quarter you wish to live in, or have friends to choose for you. Otherwise you may find yourself billeted off in a hot and unsavory by-street at a long distance from the Exhibition and from all other points of attraction. If you intend to stay only a few days, the hotels near the Exhibition will be, on the whole, the most desirable; but if you mean to remain longer than a week, go first to one of these establishments or to one of the hotels in the city proper, and then look up lodging to suit you in a private house. Do not come with the idea that you are going to see an enlarged Vienna, for that can be "done" in a single day. Nothing less than a week of steady application will suffice for a rapid survey of the great show. In the Main Building alone there are eleven miles of aisles and passage-ways between the lines of showcases. If you are absolutely limited to three or four days, you would better divide you time as follows: devote the first day to taking a general look at the interior of the six principal buildings—(in six or seven hours of hard tramping he can get through them all)—then make up you mind what department you most want to see and devote the rest of your time to seeing it thoroughly, so as to take home some clear and lasting impressions. If you roam about aimlessly your recollections of the fair will be wholly chaotic. If you are fond of art, two days spent in the Art Hall will be to some extent an education in the styles of the modern schools, whereas an hour or two of hurrying from gallery to gallery will leave in the memory only a jumble of color and forms. If your special bent is for machinery, or farm products and processes, or mineralogy, or chemistry, or ceramics, or whatever it may be, a general glance of the exhibition, stick to the department that interests and benefits you most. "How long will it take to see everything thoroughly?" the reader may ask. At least a month, and the time will be well spent, too. It its conclusion you will be familiar with the best arts and industries of the entire globe. The cost of a month's stay in Philadelphia with daily visits to the Exhibition will be as follows, supposing the visitor to practice such economy as is not inconsistent with comfort and with the object of his visit;

Room in private house for one month	$ 25 00
Breakfasts and suppers at 50 cents each	30 00
Dinners on the ground at 75 cents each	22 50
Thirty admissions to Exhibition, 50 cents	15 00
Street car fares	7 50
Evening amusements	10 00
Incidentals	15 00
Total	$125 00

By taking regular board in a boarding-house or small hotel the cost of living can be so reduced that the first three items can be brought down from $72.50 to $40 or $50, and perhaps even to $30. A week's stay at a first class hotel and daily visits to the Fair may be estimated to cost as follows:

Board seven days at $5	$35 00
Admission to Exhibition	3 50
Car fares	1 50
Incidentals	5 00
Total	$45 00

The maximum price for hotel board is $5 per day. There are plenty of excellent houses where the charge is but $3 or $4, and in many good, comfortable hotels it is as low as $2 or $2.50. Boarding houses charge from $6 a week and up for room and meals. At the Grangers' Encampment, about seven miles out on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, rooms in rough, shed-like structures are furnished for fifty cents a night and meals at an equally moderate price. In short there are all kinds of prices for all kinds of people, just as in other cities, where there is no World's Fair.

After the blaze of the opening exercises the people separated and scattered over the grounds and through the buildings.

The Main Exhibition Building,

of course, was the center of attraction. You have heard much of this structure, but let me bring it again before your mind's eye in a brief description. This vast structure is the largest edifice in the world. It covers 21½ acres of ground, and is in the form of a parallelogram, 1,876 feet long by 464 wide. In the center are four square towers 120 feet high. The façades at the ends are 90 feet high and the corner towers 75 feet. The central aisle is 1,832 feet long, 120 feet wide, and 70 feet from floor to roof. The framework is of iron, filled in with wood and glass. There was no building at previous world's fairs as large as this, and none that equaled it for general exhibition purposes. At the east entrance is the principal approach for carriages, and at the south entrance for visitors arriving by street railway. The west entrance leads to Machinery Hall, and the north entrance to the Art Hall. In the Main Building is the general display of manufactures, and all the nations taking part in the Exhibition are represented here. With few exceptions, the space occupied by each country has a frontage on the central aisle, and in this conspicuous position each naturally seeks to show the chief treasures of its collection. Some countries inclose their areas with architectural structures of picturesque design, others wall in a court to which access is gained under an emblematic archway, and others place their most attractive show cases along the line of the aisle. The miniature Arabian palaces in the center of the aisle are devoted to dispensing the great American beverage—soda water. There is a large ugly iron fountain in the east wing and two fine ones in the west wing of Doulton pottery ware. East of the central transept will be found the sections of the United States, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Brazil, the Netherlands and Mexico; and westward the space is occupied by Great Britain and her colonies, Germany, Austria, Russia, Turkey, Egypt, Tunis, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, Italy, Japan, China, Chili, the Argentine Republic, Peru, Venezuela and the Orange Free State, and the Hawaiian Islands. In the center of the transept is a circular music stand.

Everybody at is Work Here,

and much has been done within the past twenty-four hours. Yet there is yet much to be accomplished before it can be said to be fully prepared for visitors. The rush was kept up all during last night. By special favor I was allowed to stroll about last evening for an hour when the main building was lighted. I was curious to see the effect of the light upon a display so vast and varied as this. It was very fine, and could well imagine how the whole scene, burdened as it is with color and bathed in light, would give an idea of the "Arabian Nights." In most of the sections there was earnest, steady work, especially among our Americans. In twenty-four hours our people have made tremendous strides. This morning I was gratified and astonished to see how much had been done. The work of arranging glasses, burnished up cases, disposing silver and steel so as to look the most attractive, continued without ceasing. The conspicuous American department, the work which forms, with Germany, France and England, the central part of the whole display, is lagging. Germany, with its beautiful collection of porcelains from the imperial works, is all ready; while England, with its jewelry and glory, (one vase alone costing thousands of pounds,) only needs a dust brush to make it fit for an Emperor to see. France is slow, and I could not see that activity in the workmen who were disposing of M. Marchand's *ameublements* necessary to have them in order. But they will have a good twelve or eighteen hours before them, and in that time, especially with the impulse which always comes with the last moment, the four nations in the culminating display may be all ready.

Brazil is working steadily ahead, and your correspondent noticed much improvement. All the sections, with one exception, seemed quite ready, and a good morning's work would finish that up; so that when Dom Pedro comes among his own he will have reason to be proud of his interesting exhibit—one of the most showy in the building. The Netherlands, at its side, so plain and chaste, and yet so rich in its draperies of purple and gold, is ready. Although not among the largest, less than Sweden, in fact, Holland and her colonies fill a great many cases, and the whole presents signs of patent Dutch work well and promptly done; and I had something of the Knickerbocker pride as I compared it with much of the flashy and pretentious work with which some departments abound. The Dutch colonies especially have a good display—the rich tropical woods from Java, the handsome cabinet work of Surinam, carved skins and implements of war and agriculture, all forming a useful array. Mexico is still in disorder, and it is hopeless to expect much for her for a while. But even Mexico is going ahead with a will. The portals are being painted, and I noted several cases arrayed with delicate fabrics of soft comforting hue peering out from a calico cover. At Sydney, Australia, I also noted that at work and in some respects the exhibit is behind hand. Belgium is ready, with the exception of a few cases, which are rapidly going into shape. Austria is well ahead, should say quite ready, and there is one collection of meerschaum pipes, in all variety of carving, which will gladden the heart of a President eager for his vices and the pipe of peace. Austria will show well in glassware, and in decorated glass work especially. Spain is much behind, although her portals are so fine that the outside effect will be imposing. Japan, which is the sixth in size, grows ahead patiently. There is enough of Japan already to show the general features of her display, and some bronzes especially, which I would advise the almond-eyed attendants to have well in view when the Congressmen are about. China looks bewilderingly, with her dozen pagodas and temples, but all is unready, and John works calmly along, without caring whether the show is beginning on Wednesday or not. Portugal is hopelessly behind, and where Russia and Turkey were to have shown their respective strengths is only an open space. This description of the main building and its present condition may be accepted as applying to the whole exhibition. I should say that about one-fourth of the works remains to be done.

The Centennial City at Night.

After the ceremonies at the Centennial grounds this afternoon Govs. Hartranft of Pennsylvania, Bedle of New Jersey, Carroll of Maryland, and Rice of Massachusetts, visited the buildings erected by their States respectively, and held informal receptions.

The illumination in the city was on a grand scale. The State House building was the great centre of attraction, and at one time the crowd was so great on Chestnut street that it was almost impossible to pass. Calcium lights were thrown upon the historical building, and everything was as brilliant as in daytime. The illumination was continued until midnight.

To-night President Grant was tendered a serenade at the residence of Geo. W. Childs, Esq. There were no speeches.

THE MINERS' WAR.

Indicted Rioters Arrested at Lawrence, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, May 10.—A company of militia left Massilon this morning at four o'clock and went to Lawrence to make arrests of persons indicted by the Grand Jury for riot. No opposition was made. Eight arrests were made and the prisoners sent to Canton. One miner, who refused to stop when ordered to do so, was shot through the bowels. He has since died. There is much excitement among the strikers.

Later.—There is no change in the situation at Massillon since last report. Much excitement and anxiety are felt in the city. The miners are quiet, but fears of an outbreak are entertained. Twelve of the rioters indicted for riot by the grand jury have been arrested and lodged in the county jail. Other arrests, it is expected, will be made soon.

The *Leader's* special says the coal operators of the Tuscarawas Valley held a meeting at Massillon to-day to decide to commence work at all the mines at once, employing the old miners at reduced wages and insuring them protection if they work. If they do not accept, such labor as can be had will be employed.

MOLLY MAGUIRE TRIALS.

The Examination of Detective McParlan Continued.

POTTSVILLE, May 10.—The cross-examination of Detective McParlan was resumed this morning. He admitted that he knew that Jones was to be assassinated. He knew it at 10 o'clock the day before the deed was committed, but could communicate with no one but Franklin. He knew of the intended murder of Sawyer, but did not know when or where it was to be committed, and he was shadowed. On re-examination he said he knew Jones was being constantly guarded. He warned James, and so saved his life for the time. He saved the lives, at different times, of a boss named Forsyth, at Shenandoah, of Dr. Bossell, of Jesse and Wm. Magor, and of Wm. Thomas, all of whom were threatened and their murder really contemplated.

A Fiend's Confession.

BOSTON, May 10.—In addition to his confession of murders, Piper says he has a mania for burning buildings, and that he fired Concord Hall and attempted to burn Briggs' store on the night of the Landregan murder. He says he also made a murderous assault upon a girl named Sullivan.

SECOND EDITION

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

The Salonica Outrage.

LONDON, May 11.—A special from Odessa to the *Times* represents that the Salonica outrage was premeditated. All the consuls except the British had warned the Governor and Porte that a massacre was intended. The same dispatch says a feeling of insecurity prevails among the Christians and Europeans in Turkey.

A Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says an interchange of views at Berlin on the Salonica affair resulted in a collective demand by the ambassadors of the European powers for the execution of the murderers, idemnification of the families of victims, a solemn salute to the French and German ships by the Turkish authorities, and guarantees against similar massacres.

A Plot in Constantinople.

A plot was discovered in Constantinople last week, of which Dervish Pasha, then Minister of War, was the head. He persuaded the Sultan that an attack on his palace was meditated. The Governor of Rodesta had also armed the Mahometan population of that place, but received orders to disarm them on the news of the Salonica outrage.

The Insurrection in Bulgaria

gains ground. The insurgents hold Bellio and a portion of the Roumania railroad.

MINOR ITEMS.

THE Czar has gone to Berlin.

COUNT ANDRASSY has arrived in Berlin.

FIFTY persons who took part in the riot at Salonica have been arrested.

COUNT ANDRASSY had a long conference with Prince Bismarck yesterday afternoon.

COUNSELLOR Von Nodikoff, the Russian embassador at Vienna, is expected at Berlin.

ONE hundred and eight members of the British Parliament have signed a memorial asking for the release of Fenian prisoners.

CASTELLAR advocated in the Spanish Congress the completest liberty of conscience, and urged an alteration and extension of article eleven.

TURNER, NOTT & STRONG, corn and provision merchants of Bristol, England, have suspended. The liabilities are between $400,000 and $500,000.

DURING the racing at Chester, England, yesterday, a temporary stand erected for the use of spectators fell. Two persons were killed and many seriously injured.

AT a conference of the Liberal party in Pesth, the action of the Hungarian Cabinet with regard to the Austro-Hungarian compromise was approved by a vote of 181 to 69.

CAPTAIN MACDONALD, of Edinburgh, has been elected Captain of the Scotch team to compete in the Centennial rifle match. The team will sail from Liverpool on July 19th.

AUSTRIA has recommenced giving subsidies to Herzegovinian refugees in Dalmatia. The Porte will consider the latest demands of the insurgents if they directly petition the Sultan.

THE President of the Cambridge University Boat Club, W. B. Close, has officially declined the invitation to participate in the Centennial regatta, in consequence of inability to organize a representative crew. He hopes some college of four will go.

HENRI ROCHEFORT'S Journal, the *Droits de l'Homme*, has been again prosecuted for publishing a letter from a person in favor of civil and political rights. The letter was in advocacy of a subscription for sending workmen to the Philadelphia exposition.

A PARIS dispatch states that on the reassembling of the Chambers, M. Ricard, Minister of the Interior, will demand that the amnesty question be made the order of the day for Monday. It is reported that the Orleanists and Bonapartists have formed a coalition to give the Ministry a check.

THE London *Post* says advices from Liberia are very unsatisfactory and discouraging. The new administration's financial statement is looked upon as a fraud and anxiety. It is stated that much of the proceeds of the English loan have been wasted in England in law suits. President Payne, aided by the presence of the United States man-of-war, has succeeded in concluding peace with Cape Palmas, and returned to Monrovia.

BOWEN'S TRIBULATIONS.

Found Guilty of Violation of the Covenant and Unchristian Conduct and Equivocation — Dr. Ward Put Out for Insulting the Meeting.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The special committee on the matter of Henry C. Bowen reported to the Business Committee of Plymouth Church to-night that they found several of the charges against him sustained. They found him guilty of violation of the Covenant and unchristian conduct and equivocation, and recommend that he be excommunicated and cast out from the fellowship of the church. Dr. Ward asked for a week's adjournment to answer. Cleric Tilney said the defendant had closed Dr. Ward indignantly exclaimed that he never knew of a case being closed in a Congregational church on the report of the committee. Mr. Shearman then proposed that Bowen tell what he claimed to know to-night, in the presence of Platt, the chairman of the special committee, and Beecher. Ward said they wanted to keep the name of any lady implicated secret. Bowen said he was ready to furnish proof in a Christian way, and put no restrictions on reporting what he told. Bowen offered to tell all to Dr. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle, then he claimed to know to-night, in the presence of Beecher, the former not to tell except in a court of justice. A hot discussion ensued, during which Dr. Ward was expelled for insulting the meeting. A motion to expel Bowen was laid on the table. The meeting adjourned to to-morrow (Thursday) a week.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOOD.

The Waters Receding at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—The river came to a stand to-night, and is now receding slowly The decline will be a very slow one until the river gets within its banks, but the apprehension that material damage would result from the overflow is very much lessened, if not passed. Work on the dykes in East St. Louis and other low places continues, however, and every necessary precaution is being taken to guard against further injury to property. No estimate of the damage already done can be made, and perhaps will not be for some days. The injury has been very great, and while there has been more in the suspension of business of various establishments along the river bank than in the destruction of property, but still much damage has been done by the inundation.

Michigan Republicans.

DETROIT, May 10.—The Republican State Convention assembled at Grand Rapids to-day. There were between four and five hundred delegates present. A long list of delegates to the National Convention was selected. The platform embraced a recital of the fact that Michigan was the first State organized after the Republican party had stood by it, and had yet confidence in its purity of purpose and principles, but that they recognized the fact that no past record alone was sufficient; that Senator Chandler, while the delegation of Michigan to the Cincinnati Convention were required to act with unity among themselves and all possible courtesy to the other delegations, treating all opinions with deference, will, under no possible circumstances, to yield anything of Republican principles. While we are willing to waive personal preferences, our delegates must never consent to commit Republican principles to any standard-bearer of doubtful position or who does not in his own character afford assurance of the practice of economy, honesty, and purity in all matters of administration.

The St. Louis Whisky Cases.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—The stay of execution for two weeks granted by Judge Dillon in the McKee and Maguire cases having expired to-day, a motion was made in the United States Circuit Court this afternoon for another stay for one week, till certain papers now before the department can be examined. After some discussion the stay was granted by Judge Treat, who, however, required McKee to give an additional bond of $25,000 and Maguire $20,000. Mr. McKee returned from Washington this afternoon, and his counsel stated in court that there was a reasonable prospect that his sentence would be commuted.

Ohio Odd Fellows.

CLEVELAND, May 10.—The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., in annual session here to-day, transacted business mainly of a routine character. Charters were granted for the organization of thirty-nine new lodges, for the restoration of two lodges disbanded, and for two Rebekah degree lodges. Arrangements were made for a revision of the "Digest," and for the compilation of a history of the Order and its work in the State prior to the year 1845. The session will probably close to-morrow.

MISSIONARY WORK.

Annual Meeting of the American Home Missionary Society.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The American Home Missionary Society held its annual meeting this afternoon. The reports showed that 979 ministers had been engaged in the service of the society, 92 churches organized, revivals reported in 200 churches and 5,297 conversions, receipts for the year, $310,027; expenditures, $309,871; still due to missionaries, $13,906; appropriations becoming due, $87,915; total pledges, $101,812. Towards meeting this there was a balance in the treasury of $16,986. During the year 4,620 children were gathered into the Sunday school. The contributions were $6,837 more than the previous year. The legacies amounted to $88,589. Rev. Dr. Theo. D. Woolsey was elected President for the ensuing year, and also thirty-five Vice Presidents, among the latter Rev. Richard S. Storrs, and a board of fifty directors.

☞For Additional Telegrams See Fourth Page.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THURSDAY, MAY 11 1876

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 27½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

THE vibrations of the old Centennial bell were responded to yesterday by the bells of the country. At noon, yesterday, the Centennial was welcomed with the roar of cannon and the sound of bells.

THEY have a merry fight of it in Chicago over the Mayoralty. COLVIN has the office and proposes to keep it, while HARRIS is recognized by Councils as Mayor-elect. Thus the question is in controversy, with fulminations from the two parties. It bids fair to get into the Courts, before it is ultimately decided.

OWING to the bitterness of the contest in Connecticut over the United States Senatorship, it is reported that a number of Democrats will refuse to attend the caucus, but join with the Republicans on a compromise candidate. ENGLISH and BARNUM have grown very bitter, and it is believed better all around that a new man should be selected.

THE Ministry of Don ALFONSO, in Spain, have shown themselves possessed of the nerve to adhere to the religious bill, despite the threats and protests of Rome. The young King has been exercising his ingenuity to persuade the Pope that after all it means nothing; but the old gentleman will not be persuaded, and the Ministers will not yield. Thus the bill is likely to stand.

THE report that Speaker KERR will probably not resign will be gratefully accepted by the country, especially in view of the contingency that Cox would have succeeded him. Cox was in the chair at the time when the attempt was made to smuggle through a resolution to pay rebel postmasters for services, and aided and abetted that scheme with all his power. He is evidently under the power of the Southern wing of his party, and not worthy of being trusted.

THE confirmation of the Hawaiian treaty was secured in the House by a very close vote. It is understood that the difficulty was the objection of certain members to admitting sugar free of duty. It was thought that this would interfere with the sugar business in this country. The explanation, however, was put forward that Americans own the sugar interest of the Sandwich islands, and that the imports were consumed on the Pacific coast, when the treaty was adopted.

THE accusation of Dr. LANAHAN against the Western Book Concern of the M. E. Church, is very directly contradicted by the *Western Advocate* editor, who claims that the Doctor's statement omits about a half million in real estate owned by the Concern. Also, that the checks claimed to have been stolen were canceled checks, of no possible value to any one. The unfortunate mania for accusation has gone so far that even in a religious body it is carried to an unlawful extreme. We do not suppose there is any approach to insolvency in the institution under mention.

WE elsewhere in this column refer to the action of the Central Board of Education in throwing out the intermediate number in the GUYOT series of geographies, and substituting HARPERS. The worst feature of this, aside from the break made in the series, is the fact that the book costs two dollars, and its introduction alone, will cost, as we understand $3,000,—there being 1,500 of the books in use. This is simply an unnecessary tax on parents, and an outrage, besides being illegal. It is the entering wedge for throwing out the entire series. It has nothing to recommend it, and should be positively contested. If the course we advise in another place, be adopted, this scheme of wrong will be broken up. Let it be done.

THE Salonica outrage bids fair to prove a very serious affair for the Turkish Government. Two accounts are, of course, given of the transaction, and as it does not require a very strong temptation to induce a Turk to lie, it is very probable that the Turkish account is a false one. One story is that the American Consul rescued a girl who was being forced to accept the Mohommedan faith, and that the French and German Consuls, supposing him in danger, went out, and were set upon and murdered. The other is that they invaded a Mohammedan mosque, and were killed, as also that the girl was captured by the American Consul against her will,—a very unlikely story. At all events, the Sultan is required to make immediate and ample amends, or there is trouble in store for him.

THERE is considerable indignation being manifested over the change made in a portion of the text-books at the schools by the Central Board. HARPER'S School Geography was substituted for the GUYOT series. Of its value, as compared with the GUYOT we cannot speak, but it is declared that the substitution is made after the present series has been adopted only a little more than a year, whereas, the law requires that a series once adopted shall remain in use three years. Frequent changes in text-books involve hardship to the poor, and should not be made, unless there are particular reasons why they should be made. A *mandamus* might be applied for, to restrain the Board from making the change, and the legality of its action be thus entertained. Members of the Board strongly hint that unfair means were resorted to in securing the change.

IN view of the Centennial Exposition, the sanitary condition of Philadelphia proves to be a very important consideration. The subject, however, has been closely examined, and the physician reports very favorably. After showing that the public health is good, he gives as a reason that the extreme healthfulness of the city is due principally to the fact that its population is scattered over a wide area, living chiefly in small homes with almost none of the crowding into tenement houses which is common in other great cities. The sanitary condition of the city is kept good also by an abundant water supply, which has been made still more abundant in anticipation of the present year's needs, and there is every reason to believe that no better place could have been found for the purposes of an exhibition which will bring a vast crowd of people together every day during the hot months of summer.

DESPITE the fact that there is much diversity of opinion in the Senate touching certain details of Senator FRELINGHUYSEN'S bill concessing the Japanese Indemnity Fund, we hope, as an act of justice, the bill will pass. We have given the history of this fund. It is briefly this: Owing to the part taken by one of our war vessels in suppressing a certain rebellious Damio, an indemnity was demanded of Japan, and paid. It was unjust and wrong. We have held the money several years, and now it is proposed to repay it, deducting $125,000 for prize money to the officers and crew of the vessel that made the attack. As Senator LOGAN argues, they are not entitled to prize money, as we were not at war with Japan, nor did they capture property out of which the money could be collected. The indemnity was the result of force, and ought to be returned, as it was evidently wrong to demand it.

THE New York *Times* has a correspondent in the South, whose last letter, describing affairs in Arkansas is in accord with the information we have. It is to the effect that there is no pretense that the negro is ill-treated by the superior race so long as he abstains from voting, but the fact has been fully impressed on his mind that it is not safe for him to appear at the polls. It is perfectly obvious that throughout the greater part of the South the legislation passed by Congress for the protection of the freedmen is regarded as a dead letter. Opinions may differ as to the likelihood of the negro maintaining other civil rights after he has been virtually disfranchised, but it is perfectly clear that while recent amendments remain a portion of the Constitution, the people of the United States cannot afford to see the letter and the spirit of these amendments openly disregarded as they are in Georgia, Mississippi and Arkansas.

THE reply of Secretary FISH to the views of Lord DERBY relative to the extradition treaty of 1842, is regarded, rightly, as an unanswerable document. It seems that all the decisions made have been directly in favor of the interpretation which Mr. FISH supports, a fact that puts the English Ministry greatly at a disadvantage. Aside from the many decisions, in Canada and England, covering the exact point under discussion, Parliament, through an able committee, investigated the question. This committee summoned before them the most skilful experts in this branch of inquiry, and on the point in question the same view was held which has been affirmed by the tribunals of Great Britain and her North American provinces, as well as by the courts and law officers of this country. Beside this strong array of authorities, which Mr. FISH recites in detail, he calls attention to the fact that soon after the act of 1870 our Government addressed a note to Sir EDWARD THORNTON, informing him that it understood the twenty-seventh section of this act as expecting the treaty of 1842 from its operation, and that our extradition arrangements with Great Britain remained on their former basis. As the British Government took no exception to that note we were entitled to regard its failure to object as acquiescence; and it is surprising that it now suddenly rejects all that it has heretofore assented to on that subject. It is strongly hinted that there are motives governing the English Ministry, in refusing the delivery of WINSLOW of a political character. These hints go so far as to intimate that disclosures will be made which will promptly result in the overthrow of the DISRAELI Ministry. This, if true, will be a sufficient reason for continued refusal.

CENTENNIAL SUGGESTIONS.

The inauguration of the Centennial Exposition yesterday, is suggestive of reflections over the growth and development of the nation. One century ago, we were not a nation, but a people, subject to the crown of England, our territory being regarded as under the legal control of the English Government. As colonies we were unrepresented in the English Parliament, but were compelled to contribute largely to the support of the British crown. We were political serfs, considered by the parent government, not with reference to our own interests, but those of our masters. The earnest convictions, which eventuated in revolutionary action, were profoundly stirring the minds of the people, but they were, one century ago, simply considering the question of separation. While the revolution has often been attributed to spasmodic actions,—that of throwing overboard the tea in Boston Harbor, and the violent hostility to the stamp tax,—these were only the ebullitions of profound conviction that the only solution of existing difficulties was independence. Nor did these prudent, thoughtful, far seeing men fail to comprehend the difficulties and dangers of the enterprise they were entering upon. The remark of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence that we "will hang together, or hang apart," was not a mere jocularity. It expressed an earnest conviction. The struggle that followed was successful, more because the sentiment in favor of liberty had been disseminated and cultivated until it was a life principle with men of sturdy manhood and enduring devotion to right. Thus one hundred years ago, events were occurring which, a few months later eventuated not merely in the Declaration of Independence, but in a determination to fight to the end the battles of liberty.

The Declaration of the 4th of July fulfilled the statement of Scripture that "a nation shall be born in a day." It gave birth to a nation, changing a dependent people, actually without recognized political rights, into a nation endowed with liberty, the right to pursue happiness and to worship GOD according to the dictates of conscience. The war which followed was, on the part of our fathers, a contest for the maintenance of those declared rights. The result was a nation of about 3,000,000 people, which has, in the century now nearly ended, risen to a population of about 40,000,000. Rome, the most wonderful of the early republics, remained a century and a half utterly weak, exercising little influence at home, and none abroad. She was conquered by PORSENA, the Etruscan King, during the time, and when she recovered her liberty another century and a half was employed in simply recovering what had been lost. Thus three centuries passed without any progress being made. And the reason can be found in the internal convulsions arising from the political contests between patricians and plebeians. What Rome did not accomplish in three centuries, we have achieved in one. Indeed, we have done vastly more—there being in reality no comparison between the two—it being a contrast merely. Since the revolution we have had three wars, not taking into account the Seminole war in Florida, and the several Indian wars we have had. That of 1812-15, with England, involved us in serious danger, but we finally conquered peace. The Mexican war was not so serious, chiefly resulting, with associating circumstances, in increasing the national debt about $48,000,000. The war of the rebellion was one of the most gigantic of modern times, and seriously threatened the integrity of the Republic, but resulted in the triumph of the Union, the extinction of slavery, and the consolidation of the strength of the Government. Its cost has been estimated at $5,000,000,000, of which $2,000,000,000 is debt, which, however, is sustained by the credit of the country. No other nation, ancient or modern, ever successfully passed through struggles like these. Rome, in its glory, went down in the presence of assaults that seem trivial when compared with what we have successfully met.

Our civil triumphs, however, are our pride. It is a very noticeable fact that our military achievements are rarely referred to, as constituting the glory of the century past. We rather treat them as necessary but disagreeable duties, incidental to our great civil career and which were performed because they confronted us, but are deserving of only passing mention. The glamour of Austerlitz, Jena, and other victories of the great NAPOLEON hung over, dazzled, and charmed the French nation for half a century; while Waterloo was the boast of the English as long. We are less than fifteen years from the great battles of the rebellion, and they are rarely mentioned! We do not even appreciate our civil achievements at their true magnitude. The vast territory that forms our magnificent domain has been brought under control. The Alleghenies, at the beginning of our national century, formed our western frontier. Pittsburgh was an outpost town. Indians roamed through Ohio, and contested the dominion of our lake shores. Railroads were unknown, and the telegraph unborn. Some of our noblest cities were not even located. Our mines of coal, iron, copper, silver and gold were not yet discovered, and our manufactories unbuilt. Less than a hundred years ago the Government was bankrupt, with not a building of its own. To-day we rival the most prosperous nations on the globe. We gave existence to the telegraph, and introduced steam on our rivers and the ocean. We have developed more extensively than any other nation, the railroad, and have contributed largely to the wealth of the world. In the practical arts we have contributed more than any other nation, although we may not rank with them in the fine arts. Still, within the century our record is not a feeble one in this department, as compared with other nations within the same century. Certainly POWERS has not been excelled, within the century, as a sculptor. Thus considering the magnitude of the work accomplished, in maintaining the existence of the republic, in extending our control over vast stretches of country and developing its material resources, we have achieved marvelous results. Our contributions to science and the arts, despite the fact that we have not the scientific schools such as are to be found in Europe, have been numerous and important; and these are to be found represented in part at the centennial. Our great exposition, in thus attesting what we have done, will be unique. It is a visible record of a century of marvelous progress, as well as an international display of existing arts. It is a history, visibly portrayed, of what an infant nation has achieved. Yet even this will but feebly express what has been grandly done.

We may take occasion hereafter to refer more particularly to a phase of the subject we have not the space to treat here—that of the climatic influence of this country in the development of race peculiarities. We are growing into a distinct people in this respect, as the century has proven.

ANNA DICKINSON'S PLAY.

How the Lecturess Changed to a Playright and Actress.

Ten years ago she began to lay out her lecture courses throughout the country according to a plan that would bring her to some theatre-town on Saturday night, when she went into a box and studied the play and the playing. Ever since she was in her teens—for twelve or thirteen years—she has been very strongly attracted to the stage, and has resisted the temptation because she felt that she had worthy work in another field and in deference to the wishes of some of her friends. Her last lecture, "Jeanne d'Arc," was mainly a historical study, and was thrown into the active dramatic form. Of this lecture Mr. Sumner said: "It is not a lecture, but a drama acted by one person." She desired to appear as *Dorothea* in George Eliot's novel of "Middlemarch," and actually dramatized the favorite novel of her youth, "Jane Eyre." But her feelings and habits more inclined her to historical characters, and she fixed her attention upon "Joan of Arc." This also she relinquished as a play when it became plain that Joan's out-door life and career were not entirely adapted to an effective stage representation. Then she made a contract with Mr. Cheney to appear as *Anne Boleyn*, in "A Crown of Thorns," before the play had been written or begun. She studied for months histories, biographies, everything that could throw light on the central subject; then, when her friends were getting anxious and saying, "Anna, Anna! you must begin it," she summoned a phonographer, walked the floor and began dictating to him the text of the play which had already taken definite form in her brain. But she is unused to dictation, and was at last compelled to shut herself up with pen and ink and laboriously construct the text. Accustomed to talking and never having written a lecture in her life, she found the work irksome. "I knew exactly what I wished to say," exclaimed the author afterwards; "the difficulty was just how to say it."

"Why do you leave lecturing," I asked her; "is not the platform as high as the stage?"

"Oh, yes," she said, "both are honorable. An act must be judged by its motive and its result. But," she continued, with modest frankness, "I leave lecturing just now because I do not feel that I have at present anything to say which the public wishes to hear. If I lecture I must have a conviction to defend. I cannot speak effectively except as an advocate for some thing or somebody. I could never succeed with a merely literary lecture—a pleasant combination of epigrams, anecdotes and word-pictures. I must have a cause or I will not and cannot speak."

The play is not in poetic form. Indeed, it has little rhetorical ornament. Like Tom Taylor's plays, it is vigorous, nervous, epigrammatical.

The first costume in which she appeared as a member of Queen Katharine's household was a creamy brocade, with ruby velvet trimming and gold embroidery, quite dashing in its beauty.

The second costume (when Anne is supposed to be at Rome) was a Metternich green satin, with a crimson and cloth-of-gold overdress of the Venetian style. It is quite unique and piquant, with a subtle suggestion of the anti-renaissance period.

The third was what the ladies unite in calling "perfectly bewildering"—a marvel of brocaded beauty, the azure of the sky with a royal train of blue velvet and ermine. Girdle of diamonds and pearls, with diamond crown and necklace, stomacher of woven pearls and old lace.

The last costume was not the traditional black velvet in which the queens are supposed to go to their deaths, but black and crimson satin under rich black lace. The wardrobe exclusive of the diamonds she wore was valued at $9,000.

The Ruling Passion.

A few months since a lady who is very well known in the French fashionable world happened to see in the streets of London a monkey begging pence from the public in the prettiest manner for the benefit of his master, an organ-grinder. The marquise took a fancy to it, bought it, dressed it in the gaudiest of raiment, and made it a pet. The lady, the other day, had in Paris a fashionable reception, and, of course, her pet was the wonder of the room. In the course of the evening a young lady sat down at the piano, and accompanying herself, sang with exquisite taste a little drawing-room song. As soon as the lady had finished, the monkey, who, though now partially civilized, had not forgotten his former duties, seeing something near him that reminded him of his old occupation, seized it and transferred it into a temporary hat and commenced a collection. The vocalist laughed, the marquise looked vexed; but to the amusement of everybody, the animal went the rounds and collected a large sum. His task ended, he jumped upon the knee of the singer, amid shouts of laughter, and deposited the contents of his hat in the lady's lap. The collection was, of course, devoted to a charitable fund.

Chinese Humor.

Oriental travelers say that a Chinese gentleman thinks it beneath his dignity to manufacture his own witticisms. He appreciates wit, and is fond of tea, but he would as soon grow his own tea and make his own jokes. When he goes into society he carries in his pocket a package of prepared witticisms and repartees, which he has purchased at the nearest joke-shop. When conversation flags, and he perceives an opportunity for saying something brilliant, he draws a humorous remark from the top of his package, and gravely hands it to his neighbor. The latter as gravely reads it, and, selecting from his bundle of repartees the one which is appropriate, returns it, with a bow, to the original joker. The two then solemnly smile in a courteous and undemonstrative way, and resume their conversation, feeling that they have acquitted themselves with conspicuous brilliancy.

LIFE.

An infant on its mother's breast,
An eager boy at play,
A youth by maiden fair caressed,
A stalwart man with care oppressed—
An old man silver gray,—
In all of life we know;
A joy, a fear—
A smile, a tear—
And all is o'er below!

THE Grand Jury of the District of Columbia Tuesday returned a true bill of indictment against ex-Secretary Belknap for accepting a bribe while in office.

A NECESSITY.

We may live without poetry, music and art;
We may live without conscience, and live without heart;
We may live without friends, we may live without books,
But civilized man cannot live without cooks.
He may live without books—what is knowledge but grieving?
He may live without hope—what is hope but deceiving?
He may live without love—what is passion but pining?
But where is the man who can live without dining?

Realistic Romance.

A rather romantic incident occurred recently in the prosaic city of Boston, which has at least the merit of novelty, and is not lacking in the poetic element. A stranger entered a horse car, and was quietly seated in a corner when a lady with a bright-eyed little girl of three years entered and took a seat near to him. The child, wishing to watch the street sights, stood up between the two. Mr. A., noticing that the child was playful, indulged in a little quiet familiarity, and at length remarked as the car passed round a curve: "Don't fall, baby, papa would be sorry." The lady's face, which had worn a rather smiling expression, but changed at once, but before he recovered his senses, seeing the *faux pas* he had made, the little girl exclaimed: "Papa's dead." The position was embarrassing, but he turned the conversation by a casual remark. The child, however, turning her blue eyes upon him, said in the most artless manner: "You dot any little dirls?" "No," replied the gentleman; "I had a little girl once, but she and her mother are both dead." The mother of the child was now more confused than ever, but when her eyes met those of the gentleman there was a sympathetic expression perceptible.

The lady left the car, and, though no word had been exchanged between them, the fact that the one was a widow and the other a widower was known to both. The favorable impression created was mutual, for a chance meeting a few days after was availed of by the gentleman to offer an apology for what might be considered rudeness on his part in speaking to the child, and the lady's excuses for the forwardness of her little girl led to an acquaintance which will in a few weeks, if report speaks the truth, result in an alliance which will unite the mother and child to a most excellent husband and father, who holds an honorable position in a western city.—*Boston Journal.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MIBNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

NO MISTAKE
Can be made in buying B. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap,
Because he only makes
ONE QUALITY.

POLITICAL.
CONGRESS.
CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.
CONGRESS, 23d DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.
ASSEMBLY.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
WM. J. SNODGRASS,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP,
SIXTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
JAMES M. PARKINSON,
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP,
Sixth Legislative District,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. e45-d&S
SENATE, 45th SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOHN GILLFILLAN,
UPPER ST. CLAIR,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.
FOR SENATE, 43d SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.
FOR STATE SENATE,
43d DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh,
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
OF MCKEESPORT,
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.
PROTHONOTARY.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
CHARTIERS BOROUGH,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
OF MCKEESPORT.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY GAS CO.,
ALLEGHENY, PA., May 1, 1876.
DIVIDEND—AT A MEETING OF the Directors of this Company held this day a dividend of ONE DOLLAR a share was declared, payable to stockholders on and after the 15th inst.
J. S. DAVIDSON,
e89 Treasurer.

CITY NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, PA., May 1, 1876.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on demand.
J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, May 1, 1876.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to stockholders on and after the 10th inst.
JAS. H. WILLOCK,
Cashier.

ELECTIONS.

ELECTION NOTICE—THE ANnual Election for President and six Directors of the LITTLE SAW MILL RUN R. R. will be held in the office of the Company, on Carson street, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, May 20, next, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M.
JOHN S. HOLLINGSHEAD, Pres't.
PITTSBURGH, April 20, 1876. e11

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RY. CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, April 14, 1876.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will be held at the General Office of the Company, No. 75 Wood street, second floor, city of Pittsburgh, at 12 o'clock M., on
Wednesday, May 17, 1876,
For the purpose of electing four Directors to fill the places of the four whose term of service expires on that day.
F. M. HUTCHINSON,
d88 Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

W. W. TYSON,
Sealer of Weights & Measures.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
Office—41 Federal St., Allegheny City.
Box 243, Pittsburgh.
Hours—8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS,
FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the office of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.
R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

BOTTLED CRAB CIDER—WARranted pure. Put up expressly for us in quart and pint bottles; will keep good through the season. For sale only by the dozen or single bottle, at the FAMILY GROCERY STORE of
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Wayne streets.

LIME—200 BBLS. FRESH CLEVELAND LIME just received and for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
1876.
WEDNESDAY
AT
WILLIAM
165, 167 and 169 Fed
Large and beautiful line of Spring Novelties in All-wool and Silk and Wool
DRESS MATERIALS!
Black Silks of all the leading manufactures in all qualities at very low prices.
Plain Colored Dress Silks
In all the choicest shades, for promenade and evening wear. A beautiful assortment of fancy Striped and Checked Silks, at special low prices—very latest patterns.
We are now exhibiting full and varied lines of all the choice novelties in
FRENCH and ENGLISH
Dress Goods; Black and Colored Plain and Damasse Grenadines, all Silk and Silk and Wool Plain, Striped, and Plaid Damasse
Cashmere Dress Goods
In newest styles. Latest novelties in Plaid Bebeges, a large assortment at very low prices. A very choice line of
NEW SPRING PLAIDS
From 8c to 20c per yard, extra value. At 25c, a beautiful line of new Plaid Suitings, usually sold at 37½c, just received. The choicest shades in Pongee Mohairs and Fonge Silks, at special low prices. A large and most desirable stock of
Mourning Dress Goods,
For deep and light black. Extra good value offered in our
Black Alpaca Dep't'ment
All grades, from 18½c to $1 per yard.
Our Dress Goods Department will be found unusually large and attractive, embracing all the popular bargains of the day.
Our Omnibus is run in connection with all the most important trains to and from our store FREE Send for our "Ladies' Journal." Sample copy mailed, postage paid.

1876 MAY 5th. 1876
New and attractive stock of
DRESS GOODS!
Now arriving and opening, at prices fully one-fourth lower than sales were made one month ago.
Our stock is very full. We never offered a more complete assortment of desirable and stylish Dress Goods.
In our low priced Dress Goods Department we offer a very large line of goods in
PLAIN, PLAID And STRIPED,
At 10, 12½ and 15 cents.
In our Medium Priced Department we offer a splendid assortment of
MOHAIRS,
Wool and Camel's Hair Fabrics in Plaids, Stripes, Brocade and Damassee styles, comprising over 50 different varieties of goods at 20, 25, 28, 31, 35 and 37½c.
In Silk and Wool Goods, such as Plain PONGEES, all shades; Brocade Silk and Wool Goods in Grey, Brown and Ecru; Silk and Wool Damasse Plaids; and the Plain Twilled Striped and Brocade Alwool DEBEGES our stock will be found especially attractive.
Another importation of "OUR OWN" Black Cashmeres at 50, 60, 65, 75, 85, 90c and $1. Also "OUR OWN" Black Alpacas at 25, 31, 35, 37½, 45 and 50c.
A. W. ERWIN,
172 AND 174
FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

$21.97
WILL BUY
20 Yards Black Gros Grain Dress Silk
$3.69 will buy 24 inch Silk Sun Umbrellas.
19c, Colored Silk Ties for Ladies.
98c, French Embroidered Corset.
25c, Wide Hem, Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs.
29c, Extra Long Fancy Hose for Ladies.
$3.42, Fine Morocco Traveling Bags.
4 SHIRTS FOR $5,
Made of 2000 County Down Linen and Wamsutta Muslin,
(Unwashed and without buttons,) just one-half the price of the finished Shirts.
Sun Umbrellas, Fans, Cashmere Net Lace Ties, Fringes, Embroideries, Hosiery and Notions.
J. D. Carlisle,
37 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
Window Shades,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
D. & F. S. WELTY,
115 and 117 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY.
CARPETS. CARPETS.
CALDWELL'S NEW BUILDING.

CARPETS.
There are Three Reasons Why Everybody Should Buy from
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.
1st—Our sales room being on Second Floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
2d—We buy everything from Manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.
3d—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts, and are offering goods at the LOWEST PRICES.
NEW
SPRING PATTERNS
JUST OPENED.
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

WALL PAPER!
Be of good cheer
To all good people it doth appear
That spring time housewifery draweth near,
Therefore
W. P. Marshall
Hath received a new collection of
WALL PAPERS
In Leather, Brocade, Gold, Satin Stencil-panels, Pictures, Illuminated Borders and Surbases, in styles old and styles new, at all grades of prices, at
NEW STORE ROOMS,
47 SEVENTH STREET,
(FORMERLY IRWIN.)

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
ESTABLISHED 1853.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1876,
AT
WILLIAM
165, 167 and 169 Fed
eral St., Allegheny.
Latest and newest novelties in
Ladies' Spring Costumes
A very attractive assortment of Ladies' plain Linen Suits and Overdresses, Embroidered Linen Suits and Overdresses, very Handsome, Ladies' Black Alpaca Suits, Ladies'
Black Cashmere Suits,
Ladies' Black Silk Suits. And in newest materials in colored and plaid Dress Goods, made and trimmed in
The Latest Paris Styles.
A very fine line of Ladies' and Misses' Suits and Overdresses at very lowest prices.
CASHMERE SACQUES,
Sleeveless Cashmere Sacques, the newest styles, New Spring Shawls, in all the leading styles. Children's and Misses' Plain White and Braided Pique Suits.
Ladies' Furnishing Dep't.
Misses' and Infants' Outfits, &c. Everything appertaining to these branches ready-made or to order at short notice. A full and complete stock of
NEW WHITE GOODS,
Foreign and Domestic, of the very best makes, and at the very lowest prices.
A great variety of Ladies' and Misses'
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR
In every quality and style. Ladies' and Misses' Gauze Underwear, in all grades.
An examination at present of our varied stock in every department will amply repay.
nnection with all the most im
s to and from our store FREE
our "Ladies' Journal." Samp
portant and convenient train
OF CHARGE.
le copy mailed, postage paid.

Novelties Opened
THIS WEEK,
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S
RETAIL.
FOR EVENING, MOUNTAIN AND SEA SIDE WEAR:
Centennial Wraps,
Princess Wraps,
Saratoga Wraps,
Paris Opera Shawls,
Long India Shawls,
Silk Cardinal Capes.
FOR NECKWEAR.
Black Felt Scarfs,
Brussels Nett Scarfs,
Cashmere Nett Scarfs,
Guipure Scarfs,
Ecru Batiste Embroidered End Ties,
Colored Embroidered Handkerchiefs, with Scolloped Edges.
Colored Border Handkerchiefs.
NEW PATTERNS IN
Black & Colored Brocade Silks.
Silk Parasols
With Canopy Top and Lace Trimming.
SILK SUN UMBRELLAS,
With Handles of Newest Design.
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.
107 and 109
PENN AVE.

PACKING
BOXES
MADE TO ORDER. ALL KINDS OF
BILL STUFF
ON HAND AND CUT TO ORDER.
WEATHERBOARDING, FLOORING, &c.
G. W. DITHRIDGE & CO.,
29th and Liberty Streets.

STEP IN AND SEE
THE
Handsomest Assortment
OF
Spring Goods
IN THE CITY.
Henry Smith & Sons,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
98 WYLIE AVENUE.

HENRY KIRKPATRICK
PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT,
Of 33 years' "actual" experience, gives special attention to OPENING AND CLOSING MERCHANTS' BOOKS. Deranged Books and Books in Litigation "Adjusted." Partnership Balance Sheets made out in a thorough business style.
Office, No. 91 GRANT STREET.

REFERENCES.
Hon. J. M. Kirkpatrick, District Court.
Hon. J. W. F. White, District Court.
Geo. Shiras, Jr., Esq., Attorney-at-Law.
Hampton & Dalzell, Attorneys-at-Law.
Thos. M. Marshall, Attorney-at-Law.
M. W. Acheson, Esq., Attorney at-Law.
Wier & Gibson, Attorneys-at-Law.
A. M. Brown, Esq., Attorney-at-Law.
Lyon, Shorb & Co., Iron Manufacturers.
Jones & Laughlins, Iron Manufacturers.
Graff, Bennett & Co., Iron Manufacturers.
Robinson, Rea & Co., Engine Builders.
Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co., Hardware Merc.
Dilworth Bros., Wholesale Grocers.
Arbuckle & Co., Wholesale Grocers.
S. P. Sariver & Co., Wholesale Grocers.

DYNAMITE!
OR,
GIANT POWDER.
Contractors and others engaged in blasting can receive all information respecting this powerful explosive, and have their orders filled by calling on or addressing
S. M. WICKERSHAM,
124 First Avenue, Pittsburgh,
or E. W. POWERS,
e83 Youngstown, Ohio.

Enameled
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, SOIL PIPE, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

ELECTROTYPES & STEREOTYPES
MADE FROM WOOD CUTS AND TYPE UNEXCELLED FOR WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY.
W. G. JOHNSTON & CO. 57 Fourth Ave.

10 CASKS POTASH. FOR SALE BY
J. B. CANFIELD.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
1876.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1876,
AT
WILLIAM
165, 167 and 169 Fed
eral St., Allegheny.
Cloths and Cassimeres,
Trouserings, Suitings, &c., a new and complete line and extra good value.
At $1, a special bargain is offered in Fancy and Diagonal
WORSTED SUITINGS,
a fine assortment of styles.
A very complete assortment of Gents', Youths' and Boys'
Ready-Made Clothing,
In newest Spring Styles; Boys' Fancy Cassimere Suits, Boys' Kilt Suits in Cloth, at lowest prices.
Opened to-day, another new line of
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters
For Ladies, Misses, Children, Gents and Boys, all sizes, all qualities, at lowest prices.
Plain, Honeycomb, Toilet and
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
Also, with fancy colored centers and borders, at lowest prices.
Newest designs in Nottingham Lace Curtains, Ecru Curtains by the yard or set, Lace Lambrequins, Swiss Blinds with applique centers.
Our Housekeeping and
Domestic Goods Dep't'm't
As usual will be found complete in all its branches, at the lowest prices. Newest styles and best makes of Calicos at 4½, 5 and 6½c. Family Linens, Table Damasks,
Damask Cloths & Napkins
To match. Beautiful assortments of new Percales, Chintzes and Cretonnes.
New favorite makes of Bleached Shirtings at lowest prices. Bargains on every counter.
B. AND B.
1876 MAY 8, 1876
OPENED TO-DAY,
CHOICE NEW
DRESS GOODS!
CHOICE NEW
Colored Silks!
LARGE LINES
NEW BLACK SILKS!
All at lower prices than heretofore.
SPECIAL BARGAINS
200 pieces 36-inch Self-Colored Striped Dress Goods, 36-inch Self-Colored Plaid Dress Goods, at 15c, former price 25c.
New Damasse Dress Goods, at 31 and 37½c; also in finer qualities from 50c to $1.
New Mohair Alpacas at 25c.
Large line Dark Brown 36-inch Mohair Brilliantines, at 30, 37½ and 50c.
One case 35-inch Graduated Silk Stripe Dress Goods at 35c, worth 40c.
One case 25-inch Pongee Finish Plaid Dress Goods at 25c, same as sold a few weeks since at 45c.
A few great bargains in desirable Twilled Debeges at 75c.
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
Brown Dress Silks, $1.00. Myrtle Green Dress Silks $1 12½. Extraordinary value in choice colored Silks at $1.25. New Black Gros Grain Silks at 87½. New Black Dress Silks at $1.25, $1.40 and $1 50, best value, without exception, now being offered. New "Cashmere Hand Loom" Black Silks from $1 40 to $4 per yard.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germ an Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, May 11, 1876.

Yesterday being a legal holiday, we have no banking news. The iron masters have arranged for maintaining the newly-adopted rates on iron, by entering into an agreement with each other, such as the nail men adopted, of forfeiting $100 for each violation of the agreement.

NEW YORK, May 10, 1876.

Money was easy at 3@4½; prime mercantile paper 4@6. The customs receipts were $259,000. The Treasury disbursements were $330,000 gold. The clearings were $24,000,000. Sterling was quiet at 480@480½ for sixty. Gold declined from 112⅝ to 112¼, closing at the latter price. The carrying rates were 1@4. Loans were also made flat. Governments were a fraction lower, in sympathy with gold, but active. Railroad bonds were quiet. State securities were dull. The stock market opened firm and advanced ¼ to ½ per cent., but subsequently became weak on rumors that the Resumption law was worse, and nearly all the advance was lost. About one o'clock there was a rally of ¼ to ½ per cent. On the greatest activity and widest fluctuations were in Lake Shore, Michigan Central and Western Union. Granger shares were firm. The tone at the close per hour was weak, and the closing prices were generally the lowest of the day. The feature of the market was a sudden break in the shares of the coal roads. Delaware & Hudson Canal declined 2 per cent., and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and New Jersey Central 2½ each. This was in the regular way, but seller 60s, which were presented on the market, were done at 10 days' time for Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and at 92 down to 90 for New Jersey Central. The decline in coal stocks created a depressing influence in the general list, and prices declined 1½ to 2¾ per cent. from the highest point of the day, with a marked pressure to sell in Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Western Union and St. Paul. The greatest decline was in Michigan Central, which fell off to 46¾, against 49 in the early part of the day. Lake Shore, wday, sold down to 54¾, against 56 previously. Western Union followed with a decline from 97⅜ to 96⅝. St. Paul common fell off from 39½ to 37¾, and preferred from 65⅜ to 64½; Ohios from 17¾ to 17, and Erie from 15¾ to 15⅜. New York Central sold at 118¾ regular and 108⅜ seller 60. The transactions aggregated 177,000 shares, of which 48,000 were Western Union, 14,000 St. Paul, 7,000 Erie, 78,000 Lake Shore, and 10,000 Michigan Central.

Government securities.—United States coupons of 1881, 122½@123; do of '64, 113@113½; do of '65, 113½@114; do of '67, 120¾; do of '68, 117⅝; new 5s, 117⅞@118; 10-40s, reg. 117⅛; do coupons, 118⅝; currency 6s, 127.

State Bonds.—Tennessees, 72½@73; do new, 40¾; Virginia sixes, 31; do new, 31; Missouri sixes, 105½.

Stocks.—Delaware & Hudson, 110; Western Union Telegraph, 96⅝; Quicksilver, 16¾; do preferred, 39½; Pacific Mail, 34¾; New York Central, 110; Erie, 15; do preferred, 19; Harlem, 137; do preferred, 132; Michigan Central, 48¾; Panama, 295; Illinois Central, 94¾; Lake Shore, 54¾; Illinois Central, 96¾; Pittsburgh, 94½; Northwestern common, 40; do preferred, 53½; Fort Wayne, 102; Cleveland & Columbus, 49; New Jersey Central, 93; Rock Island, 105; St. Paul, 37¾; do preferred, 64¾; Toledo & Wabash, 16¾; do preferred, 31; Fort Wayne, 102; Terre Haute, 10¾; do preferred, 11¾; Chicago & Alton, 97; do preferred, 104½; Ohio & Mississippi, 16¾; Indianapolis & Lafayette, 16¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 7¾; Baltimore & Ohio, 81½; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 102¾; Indiana Central, 4¾; Burlington & Quincy, 117¾; Hannibal & St. Joe, 14½; Central Pacific, 90; Union Pacific, 104½; Land Grant, 86¾; Sinking Fund, 91.

LONDON, May 10.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £7,000. Consols: 96 7-16, both money and account; United States bonds: New 5s, 106¾; Erie shares, 14½; do preferred, 21¾.

PARIS, May 10.—Five per cent. Rentes 105f 22½c.

FRANKFORT, May 10.—United States new fives, 102¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY May 9, 1876.

The produce markets continue exceedingly dull; there is a very general complaint, and while hopes of an early improvement are entertained, the prospects at this writing are not very encouraging. The hog products have weakened again, and the outlook is not very bright for the "longs." Flour and Grain unchanged, with only a moderate demand—the foreign advices are more favorable. The Grocery market presents nothing deserving of special mention.

APPLES—Green Apples continues very dull and will soon be out of season; quotable in a jobbing way at $4@5 ₱ bbl for good to choice fruit.

APPLE BUTTER—60@65c ₱ gall.

BEANS—There is a fair demand, but no improvement in prices; quotable in a jobbing way at $1,20@1,25 ₱ bu. and $1,12@1,15 to the trade.

BUTTER—Continues very slow, and as holders are anxious to realize, prices are weak and the market favorable to buyers. Prime to choice rolls, 22@25c; medium to good, 20@22c.

CHEESE—Sales of prime new at 11@11½c in a jobbing way; prime old New York, 14½@15c.

CRANBERRIES—$13@16 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Is more inquired for, and the sales are being rapidly reduced. We quote choice N. Y. State Apples at 10@10½c ₱ lb; prime, 9½@10c; Peaches, 11½@12½c for prime halves. Blackberries, 12½c. Pitted Cherries, 25@28c. Raspberries, 30@32c.

EGGS—The market continues dull, with a supply considerably in excess of the demand, but prices remain about as last quoted, 12½@13c. We can report another shipment to Philadelphia of one hundred barrels, making four hundred barrels shipped to that point within the past week.

FLOUR—Continues fairly active, but unchanged. Spring, ₱ bbl, $4,25@5,75, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6,50@7; ambers, $7,25@7,50; fancy white wheat and patent process $6,75@8,50. Rye Flour, $4,75@5.

GROCERIES—Coffee is still reported firm by the importers, but jobbers generally have but little confidence in the continuance of the present market; hence they are buying only to supply immediate wants. Sugars continue firm, and hards are reported ¼c higher at the refineries.

RICE.

Carolina..... 7 @7¼ | Louisiana ..... 6¼@6¾

Choice.....	65 @70	Fair.....	55 @58
Prime.....	60 @62	Dark.....	45 @50

MOLASSES.

N.O. choice	62
Fair	60
Strictly prime...62	
Demarara	50@55

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf.....	12¼	Standard B..	10¼
Crushed.....	11¼	Standard Ex C.	10
Granulated...	11	Refined Yellows	8@9⅜
Powdered	11¼	N. O. new crop	8¼@9
Standard A..	10¼		

TEAS.

Young Hyson	45 @1 00	Japan	40 @ 85
Gunpowder..	55 @1 00	Oolong	35 @ 75
Imperial.....	80 @ 90	Souchong.....	35 @ 75

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio....	23½	R. Rio, lb pkgs	22@23½
Prime Rio....	22½@23	R. Rio, loose	20¾@21
Good Rio....	20¾@21¼	Roasted Java..	33
Old Gov. Java	34		

GRAIN—There is a continued fair milling demand for good sound Wheat, hence prices for such are fully maintained, but low grades continue very dull, and hard to dispose of at any price; fair to prime Ohio and Indiana red, $1,35@1,36; do Michigan white, $1,42@1,45. The Oat market continues quiet and unchanged; mixed, 38@40; do white, 42@43. Shelled Corn is quotable at 55@60 from the store, and Ear, on wharf and track, 55@57 cts, for good mixed to prime yellow. Rye continues quiet and unchanged at 80@85.

HAY—Baled is coming in freely, and the market is dull in consequence; No 1 Timothy, $17@18; No. 2 do, 15@16.

MILL FEED—Bran is quoted at $14@15 per ton, on wharf and track. Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20@22, as to quality.

MAPLE SYRUP—Quoted at $1,70@1,75 in gallon jugs; and $1@1,10 in kegs and bbls. Maple Sugar 9@11.

ONIONS—Very dull, and old stock may be quoted nominally at $1,00@1,50 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—Continue dull, but unchanged; selling, by the wagon load, to hucksters and storekeepers, at 30@35c per bushel.

PROVISIONS—The general tone of the market is again weaker, and the outlook at the present writing favors lower rates.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb.....	14	Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb....	14½
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	10¾	Do. half barrels ..	—
Breast Bacon, S. C.	14½	Do. buckets.....	—
Dried Beef, Ex. Su-per Cured, old....	15	Lard Ref'd for sum-mer use....In tres	14½
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz.....	95½	Do ..... ½ bbls	15
Bacon Shoulders....	8¾	Do. 3 lb caddies	17
Rib Sides	—	Do. 3 lb do	16¾
Short Rib Sides....	13¾	Do. 5 lb do	15¾
Clear Sides.....	13¾	Do. 5 lb do	17
Mess Pork, per bbl.	$23,00	Do. 5 lb do	16¾
Short Cut	23.00	Ham Sausage.	8½

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is in light supply, but there is not much call for it; quotable at $10,a10,50 ₱ bu. Timothy Seed unchanged, but firm; $2,75a3,00.

TALLOW—Steady at 8a8½c ₱ lb for prime country rendered, and 8¾a9¼c for choice city rendered.

Western Grain Markets and Crops.

Messrs. Geo. I. Jones & Co., of Milwaukee, report as follows under date of May 6th:

No material change has occured in the price of wheat in our market this week, but the prevailing tendency has been towards a decline. The weather has been unfavorable for enabling the farmer to complete seeding, and in the earliest sown fields the wheat is already two to three inches high, and now, after three dry warm weeks, we are having cooler temperature and invigorating rains, which is just the change needed for giving the plant a good root. The continued dull advices from Liverpool, the cessation of the Continental demand, and the growing belief that a Turkish war would not have an important effect on prices have induced free sales on the part of holders and speculators. The duty on imported wheat for June delivery, but a good deal is beginning to be done for July. The receipts have been moderate, but this is attributed to the farmers being so busy in the fields. Larger arrivals may now naturally be expected. About 50 ₱ cent of the crop of 1875 is estimated is still to be marketed. This large reserve, and the enormous stocks everywhere, together with the promising prospects for the crops of 1876, and the great depression in business the world over, checks speculation and renders probable cheaper prices unless England and Continental Europe buy of us more freely.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, May 10, 1876.

Following shows the aggregate receipts for the week, as well as those of the preceding week also:

ARRIVALS.

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	372 cars	326 cars
Hogs	132 cars	142 cars
Sheep.....	56 cars	73 cars
Total.....	491 cars	541 cars

Briggs, Dock & Drum, Commission Merchants for the sale of live stock, at the East Liberty Stock Yards, report the market as follows:

CATTLE.

The aggregate receipts, as will be seen, do not differ much from those of last week, but the run of local stock was larger, while that of through consignments was less. With a very limited attendance of buyers, and unfavorable reports from the east, we have to report a very dull market at a decline of an ¼ as compared with last week. The offerings consisted entirely of common and medium grades; there was not that we could hear of, a single drove of prime cattle on sale. Stockers and feeders were also in very limited supply, but there was not much inquiry for them.

The sales for the week foot up 747 head, and the great bulk of these were bought by butchers and country dealers; but very few eastern buyers in attendance, and up to the closing of our report, those who are here bought very few. It was hoped that the improvement of last week would have been maintained, but these hopes, we are sorry to say, have not been realized. There is an absence of animation; dealers generally appear to have no confidence in the business, and consequently are not doing much.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime 1,400a1,500 steers.....	5,50a5,75
Fair 1,200a1,300 steers.....	5,25a5,50
Fair to good 1,000a1,100 steers.....	4,75a5,25
Cows, Bulls and Stags.....	3,25a4,50

SHEEP.

Clipped—Extra 100a130lbs..... 6,25a6,50
" Prime 90a100 lbs..... 5,50a5,60
" Good 80a85 lbs..... 5,50a5,62
" Fair 70a75 lbs..... 5,00a5,25
" Common 70a75 lbs..... 3,75a4,00
Indianas, according to quality..... 4,00a5,50

HOGS

The arrivals have been comparatively light, but with a limited demand, the market continues slow, and prices are weak, although there has not been much change. The fact of Chicago being offish yesterday and to-day, was not without its effect upon our market, and the indications at the present writing are most favorable for a decline than an advance. The products are also weak and drooping, and this, too, tends to weaken the market for hogs, although the decline in hogs was the main cause of the tumble in the products.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia Hogs.....	7,60a7,75
Good Yorkers.....	7,75a7,80
Common Yorkers.....	7,60a7,15
Roughs.....	6,00a6,50

All drafts must be attached to the original shipping bill, and in no case drawn for more than two-thirds of stock. Please telegraph amount of draft and car Nos.

J. B. Sedwick is our authorized agent at Indianapolis, Ind.

BRIGGS, DOCK & DRUM.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, May 11, 1876.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Ferry streets.

Acac., sorts ₱ 2oz	30 lb	Oil, Anise..$2.80a3.70 lb	
3d select..	35a 40 lb	Bergam.....	6.00a6.50 lb
1st select..	50a 60 lb	Cassia.....	2.00a2.20 lb
Acid. Citric.	1.05a1.65 lb	Castor.....	11 a16 lb
Oxalic....	17a 20 lb	Lemon.....	4.25a4.75 lb
Tartaric..	50a 55 lb	Linseed R.	62a65 gal
Alcohol....	2.20a2.40 gal	Linseed B	63a65 gal
Alum.....	3c lb	Stratford..	90a1.25 gal
A Barb.....	40a 50 lb	Olive.....	1.25a2.00 gal
Socot.....		Qts	6.25a6.50doz
Alum.....	3½a 4½ lb	" Pts	3.25a3.50doz
Arg. Nit....	82 12 lb	Orange....	3.75a4.00 lb
Carb	19a 21 lb	Origanum	5a30 lb
Arsenic, Flor	25a 30 lb	Peppermint	5.50a6.00 lb
Asafoetida.	25a 30 lb	Peppermt'l	4.80a5.00 lb
Balm Gilead	50a 55 lb	Sassafras..	75a85 lb
Canada	55c	Wintergr'n	3.75a4.00 lb
Bay Rum....	2.75a4.00 gal	Pot. Bi Carb	23a25 lb
Bis. Snuff..	2.75a3.00 lb	Bi Chrom	22a24 lb
Sub ult....	2.00a2.25 lb	Bromide ..	75a 85 lb
Blue Mass..	60a65 lb	Chlorate..	33a 40 lb
Vitriol	11a13 lb	Iodid.....	2.45a2.90 lb
Borax, ref'd	14a 17 lb	Quinine	2.30a2.40 oz
Brim., Roll.	4a 5½ lb	Root, Gent.	8 a12 lb
Flor. sulp.	4a 5 lb	Gin. E. I.	17 lb
Buchu.....	18a 25 lb	Gin. Jam.	27 lb
Calomel Am	1.05a1.10 lb	Ipecac F.	1.40 lb
Camphor....	30a 34 lb	Jalap P....	75 lb
Camwood ..	12a 9 lb	Rhubarb ..	1.00a1.50 lb
Chamo. Ger	50 lb	Pow	1.00a1.50 lb
Rom	25 lb	Sar. Hond	45 lb
Chloral Hyd	2.25 lb	Sar. Mex..	30 lb
Chlorofor....	95a1.10 lb	Senega	1.00a1.20 lb
Cincho. Pale	70a 80 lb	Spigelia ..	38 lb
Red	1.20a1.30 lb	Vit. Ess...	45 lb
Yellow	25a 40 lb	" Ger....	25 lb
Cochineal..	50a 55 lb	Saffron, Am.	60a 70 lb
Copperas ..	2a 3 lb	Sal Ammon	16a 18 lb
Cream Tar..	44a 46 lb	Epsom.....	3a 4 lb
Cubebs	20a 25 lb	Glauber....	2½a 4 lb
Dovers Po'd	1.40a1.50 lb	Rochelle..	35 lb
Ergot.....	2.10 lb	Soda.....	2a 3½ lb
Epsom Salts	4½a 5 lb	Sod. Carb..	2a 2½ lb
Sul.....	70a 75 lb	Cardam	2.50 lb
Ex. Logwd..	12½a14 lb	Hemp	7½a 8 lb
Liqu. Cal..	Ital 28a 30 lb	Mustard....	45 lb
	Span	Senna, Alex	25a 30 lb
Fustic.....	2½a 3 lb	" E. I.	25a 30 lb
Glycer. Pure	20a 30 lb	Tinner.....	28 lb
Bowers'....	65 lb	Shellac.....	45a 60 lb
Indigo, Mad	1.05a1.20 lb	Soap, Castile	14a 18 lb
Guat.	1.00a1.25 lb	White....	18a 21 lb
Iodine.....	3.80a4.00 lb	Soda Ash...	4a 5 lb
Iodoform....	3a 4 lb	Sulphur....	3a 4 lb
Juniper Ber	7a 9 lb	Strych. Cry.	2.50a3.00 oz
Logwood	2½a 3 lb	Pulv.....	3.30a2.75 oz
Madder.....	12a 17 lb	Sugar Lead.	20a 25 oz
Magnes, Cal	80a1.00 lb	Turpen.spts	42a 45 gal
Carb	45 lb	Ver. Cand..	18a 20 lb
Manna, Fla.	80 lb	Copal	1.25a2.00 gal
Morphia....	4.35a4.60oz	Damar	1.80a1.80 gal
Nitre, Spts.	30a 34 lb	Japan.....	75a1.10 gal
Nux Vomica	5a 6 lb	Venet. Red	2½a 4½ lb
Pow.....	8.00a8.40 lb	Whiting....	1½a 2½ lb

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, May 11, 1876.

This being a legal holiday business was generally suspended in the producing regions, as well as at the seaboard, hence there was little or nothing done; prices nominally unchanged; United certificates nominal at 91½@91¾; and Empire at 87½. Consolidated, 91½@91¾. Buyers, first six months, quoted at $1,96, and all the year, $2,22½. Refined also nominal at Tuesday's rates; 13½ delivered in Philadelphia and Baltimore; on cars here, 10¼c.

Oil Barrels are unchanged; countries, $1,15; city make, $1,20a1,25.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA; A. V. R.R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. Bushnell.....	Model o w.....	483
S. Grate.....	Penn o w.....	483
B. S. Duncan.....	Penn o w.....	479
G. M. Robinson.....	Seneca o w.....	80
Robinson.....	Petrolia o w.....	80
C. C. Beggs.....	Citizens o w.....	80
Total.....		1,685

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard O. Co.....	Warden, F. & Co	Ball. 841
Liberty Oil Co.....	Warden F. & Co.....	do 328
Total.....		1,179

The Wheat Supply.

Mr. R. H. Lawder, of Whitby, Ontario, Canada, in his latest circular, brings forward the figures of relative movement of wheat and flour into the Unit-d Kingdom, most of which have been already published, and presents the following as his conclusion therefrom:

1. That the excess of stocks at seaboard ports in Great Britian on the 29th February over same date last year will be balanced by the deficiency in homegrown deliveries during the six months, 1st March to 31st August next.

2. That the success in "visible supply" in that part of North America tributary to Atlantic ports will not have an important effect on the deficiency in quantity afloat and to go from Pacific States.

3. That the probabilities are that there was a less quantity of wheat in farmers' hands in the Western States at same date.

4. That if consumption in great Britain during last six months of present harvest year should be as large as in first six months, the United Kingdom will require to import in these months about the same quantity of wheat as in 1875.

And believing that the wheat crop of 1875 in Russia, Hungary, and France was a very inferior one, he would suggest that there is no more basis for the very confident opinion so generally entertained that there is an abundant supply for England and other importing countries at present, or for lower prices.

The general depression in all kinds of trade has no doubt tended to produce a very dull feeling in the corn trade. However, the wheat market is a most sensitive one, and as the season advances this very confident feeling as to abundant supplies may be dispelled, and this, or perhaps a few days or weeks of unfavorable weather, may produce unsteadiness. In this case, the present heavy stocks will prove a slender barrier against advancing prices.

The following is an extract from a Belfast (Ireland letter dated April 22:

"The facts we know are that we have a great consumption of wheat and Indian corn, the latter amazing, owing to the high prices the farmer is deriving from poultry, butter, bacon, and beef, into which he converts it. If this consumption can be supplied at present rates from Europe, be sure we shall take it, but if not, America has a chance of making a trifle, which I imagine she will know how to profit by."

The following figures also bear upon this point: The inspection of wheat into store in Chicago yesterday was 35 car loads, against 320 cars the same date in 1875. The total number inspected into store last May was 5,071 cars. This number for this month will be scarcely 2,000, unless a crash to cause occur in the volume of our receipts.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Grain Outlook in England.

The New York *Bulletin* publishes the following extract from a London letter to a prominent house in that city:

There is no life in the wheat trade at present. Liverpool has a stock of fully four months' consumption, but taking the whole of England there is over 2,000,000 quarters (16,000,000 bushels) of foreign wheat in store, and another million quarters afloat, so that on the whole there are three months' stock on hand. America is again beginning to ship largely. Russia will also soon commence doing the same, so that without some outside pressure, such as war, very bad weather, or a very large Continental demand, there does not seem to be much chance of any immediate advance. Another feature in this market is the large quantity of flaky-ate wheat that is taken by millers in preference to American. The wheat is made thoroughly wet, so that all the earth in it may be brought to a pulp, and when it dries it is reduced to dust and blown out, leaving the wheat perfectly clean. The wheat itself has both colorand strength, and as the best qualities are obtainable at 46s. and the lower qualities at 43s, it is natural enough that the millers should prefer it to the American wheats, which are poor and dear.

Wheat Receipts and Prices.

The following (says the *Inter-Ocean*) shows the receipts and prices for wheat in Chicago for the weeks named:

For week ending May 6, 1876.....	225,390	$ 97
Corresponding week of 1875.....	497,740	1.03
Corresponding week of 1874.....	564,976	1.24
Corresponding week, average 5 years 311,920		1.21
Corresponding week, average 7 years 251,008		1.17
Corresponding week, average 10 years 228,568		1.41

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Business was light with manufacturers' agents and importers. Cotton goods were steady, but in moderate demand at unchanged prices. Prints moved slowly, but shirtings were in fair request. Southbridge prints were reduced to 8¾c, and Knickerbocker cambrics are 1c lower. Heavy woolens were in fair demand by clothiers, but light weights remained quiet.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 10, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat buoyant, but unsettled; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,00¾ spot; $1,01¾ seller June; $1,02⅜ seller July; No. 3 91¾c; rejected 81¼c. Corn firm: No. 2 46c spot; 45¾c bid seller June; 46¾c bid seller July. Oats dull; No. 2 30¾c spot; 31¼c seller June. Rye firm at 70@71c. Barley firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork unsettled, but generally higher: $20,40@20,50 spot; $20,50 seller June; $20,67½ seller July. Lard quiet; $12,35@12,20 spot; $12,20@12,22½ seller June; $12,35 seller July. Bulk meats firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—$1,07.

On Call Board wheat was strong and higher $1,02⅝@1,02¾ June; $1,03⅝@1,03¾ July. Corn firmer; 46¾c May; 45¾c June. Oats unchanged. Pork higher; $20,37½ bid June; $20,77½ July. Lard higher; $12,32½ June; $12,42½ July.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Flour: receipts 5,667 barrels; more active at about yesterday's prices; No. 2 $4,90@3,40; superfine western and State $4@4,40; extra western and State $4,85@5,20; good to choice $5,25@5,70; white wheat extra western and State $5,75@7,00; fancy $7,05@7,75; extra Ohio $4,85@7; extra St. Louis $4,15@7; patent Minnesota extra good to prime $6,25@7,30; choice to double extra $7,35@9,50. Rye flour steady at $4,75@5,10. Superfine corn meal unchanged; western and Jersey and Pennsylvan'a $2,75@3,30. Brandywine $3,65. Wheat: receipts 167,252 bushels; more active at the opening and a shade firmer at the closing, at full yesterday's figures; active export demand; $1,12 for Nos. 2 and 3 spring mixed; $1,02¾@1,14 for ungraded spring; $1,10@1,13 for No. 3 spring; $1,20 for Nos. 1 and 2 spring mixed; $1,19 for choice old No. 2 Chicago store; $1,19@1,22 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1,19@1,22 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1,24 for No. 1 spring; $1,29 for Canada spring spot; $1,29 to arrive all May; $1,40 for extra choice old white Michigan; $1,20 for No. 2 Minnesota afloat. Rye firm at 79@81c; western 90@92c; State 90c; Canada in bond and western 80c. Barley unchanged. Barley malt unchanged. Corn: receipts 73,970 bush; opened active and firm, and closed with holders a little more disposed to realize; 55¾@56¼c for no grade and mixed, closing at the inside price; 63@66c for steamer mixed; 61¾c for graded and mixed; 56@62c for ungraded new and western mixed; 62c for old western mixed and fresh receipts by canal; 65c for choice western yellow. Oats: receipts 74,208 bushels; a shade easier; 37@45c for mixed western and State; 44@53c for No. 2 white do., including rejected 36½@39¾c; No. 2 mixed New York inspection 40c; No. 2 Chicago 40½c afloat. Hay firm; 75@80c for shipping. Hops firm; 10@16c for eastern and western; 12@18c for New York State; 15@18c nominally for California. Coffee dull and firm at 20c for No. 7 gold; cargoes 18¾@19¾c gold; job lots. Sugar quiet and unchanged; 7⅞@7¾c for fair to good refining; 8c for prime; no sales of any importance. Molasses easy and refined firm. Molas es steady and in fair inquiry. Rice unchanged. Petroleum higher; crude 9@9c; refined 19½@19¾c; cases 20¼@20½c; naphtha quiet at 8¾c. Rosin steady at $1,70@1,80 for strained. Turpentine heavy at 36c for spirits. Eggs heavy; 14@c for State and Pennsylvania; 14¼c for western. Leather heavy; Hemlock sole, Buenos and Rio Grande light middles and heavy weights 32@34c; good Californla 20@22c; common 20@22c. Wool quiet and nominal; domestic fleeces 36@38c; pulled 28@ 42c; unwashed 12@30c; Texas 15@37c. Hay steady; new mess $20,65; June $20,70@20,80; July $20,85@ 21,00; August $21,20@21,25; September $21,40. Beef nominally unchanged; best nominal; fair dull; fierce buoyant. Cut meats: western quiet; middles quiet and heavy; 11¾@12¼c for western long clear; 12¾c for city. Lard lower, closing firmer; prime steam $12,40@12,50; June $12 37½@12,42½; July $12,45@ 12,60; August $12,60@12 67½; September $12,80@ 12,82½. Butter steady; 18@26c for new western; 22@30c for State. Cheese quiet; 4½c for old common to prime. Whisky steady at $1,11.

Metals.—Manufactured copper quiet and steady; Ingot firm; Lake 22@22¼c. Pig Iron: Scotch quiet and steady; 22@23; American dull and heavy at 21@22; Spelter quiet; English and American dull and easy; sheet quoted at 12c gold for Russia. Nails steady; $2,75@2,85 for cut; $4,50@5,00 for clinch; 24@26c for horse-shoe No. 6.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, May 10.—Petroleum 27¾ for fine pale American.

LONDON, May 10.—Spirits turpentine 22s 6d@ 22s 9d. Refined petroleum 10¾@10½d. Tallow 47s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, May 10.—Cotton market quiet and unchanged; middling uplands 6 3-16d; Orleans 6¾d; sales of 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts 8,300 bales, of which 8,200 were American; futures dull and unchanged; of the sales to-day 5,700 bales were American. Bacon: short clear dull at 54s. Lard: prime western dull at 57s. Tallow: prime city dull at 43s. Cheese: American choice; dull at 58s. Breadstuffs—Wheat: No. 1 spring firmer at 9s@9s 2d; No. 2 firmer at 8s 8d.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 10.—Flour dull; superfine $4,75@4,60; treble $4,50@4. Wheat steady and firm. Corn firm; white mixed 49@49½c; yellow mixed, ordinary 39c; choice 42c. Corn meal higher at $2,90. Hay dull; prime $18@20. Pork quiet but firm at $22. Lard dull; clear 13¼@13½c; prime 12¾c. Bulk meats inactive; sides 8¼@8¾c; clear rib 12c; clear 12¾c. Bacon quiet and firm; shoulders 9¼c; clear rib 12½c; clear 12¾c. Coffee quiet; cargoes 19¾@20c. Sugar steady; fair to fully fair 8@8¾c; prime 9¼c; choice 9¾c. Molasses firm; common refined 23@23½c; prime for shipment 27½c; fermenting 43@44c. Rice quiet and steady; common to prime Louisiana 4¼@8¾c.

Boston.

BOSTON, May 10.—Flour quiet; western superfine $4,00@4,25; common extras $4,50@5; Wisconsin extras $4,90@5,00; Minnesota extras $5,10@5,75; no winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6,00 @7,25; Illinois $6,25@8,50; St. Louis $6,50@9,00; fancy Minnesota and Wisconsin $7,25@9,50. Corn steady at 49@50c for yellow and mixed; 51c for mixed and white No. 2 new; rejected 42@46c; white No. 1 52@54c. Rye nominal. Oats dull; receipts 4,491 barrels; Corn 36,800 bushels; Oats 4,800 bushels; Barley 1,400 bushels. Wool market dull.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—Cotton dull and heavy; middling 12¾c. Flour dull, heavy and unchanged. Wheat dull; amber $1,50@1,52; other grades unchanged. Corn: western firmer, but quiet; western mixed 62¾@62¾c. Oats dull and heavy; western white 42c; western mixed 37@40c. Rye dull at 79@79c. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork: $22,25. Lard quiet; refined 14¾c. Butter steadyand firm; western prime to fine invoices at 24@26c. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee nominally unchanged. Whisky dull at $1,12.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 10.—Cotton weak at 11¾c. Flour dull; family $5,10@5,85. Wheat quiet at $1,15@1,30. Corn steady at 45@50c. Oats firm at 37@40c. Rye firm and unchanged. Pork dull at $21@21,25. Lard dull; steam 12¾@12¾c; kettle 13@ 13¼c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 7¾c; clear rib 10¾c; clear 11¼@11¾c. Bacon firm at 8¾c; 11¾@ 12¾c. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at $1,07.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, May 10.—Flour steady. Wheat in good demand and prices a shade higher; No. 1 white Michigan $1,29½; No. 2 $1,27; extra white Michigan $1,30; amber $1,24; seller June $1,27¾; July $1,26¾. Corn firm; high mixed held at 54c; 53¾c offered; seller May 53¼c; seller June 51c; seller July 52c; low mixed held at 52@52½c; no grade 49¼c. Oats steady; No. 2 33c; white 40¾c; Michigan 38¾c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, May 10.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat opened firm and about ¾c higher; closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,11¾; hard $1,22; No. 2 $1,04¼; No. 3 91½c. Corn scarce; No. 2 46½c. Oats firm; No. 2 white 32½c; seller May 32¼c. Barley firm; No 2 spring 58c; No. 3 52½c. Rye quiet; No. 1 68c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, May 10.—Flour in fair demand. Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1,29; white Canada $1,30@1,35. Corn steady at 62c. Barley nominal. Canal freight. Wheat 6c, and Corn and Rye 5½c to New York.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—Cotton firm at 11¾c. Flour and Grain steady and unchanged. Pork dull at $21,50. Dry salt shoulders, 10¼@11¼c. Bacon dull; 8½, 11¾@12½c. Lard dull at 12c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 10.—Cotton dull at 11¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Grain unchanged. Pork $21,75. Bulk meats: 7¾, 8, 11, 11¾@11½c. Lard dull at 14@14½c. Whisky firm at $1,07.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 10.—Petroleum quiet and unchanged; S. W. 110 test 10c; P. W. 150 test 11c, in car lots, cash.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 10.—Cotton dull and lower at 11½c; sales of 300 bales; receipts 290 bales; shipments 885 bales. Others unchanged.

Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, May 10. — Spirits turpentine firm at 30c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Beeves: receipts 2,580 head, against 3,110 same time last week; quality very fair, including a few extra loads of the stillers; demand light; market dull and closed weak at a reduction from Monday of 1@c; a few very fine sold at 11¼@11½c; really prime ones at 10¾c; common to very good 9@10½c, including 60 Illinois steers averaging 1,450 lbs alive at 10¾c. Sheep: receipts yesterday and to-day 5,600 head, against 4,980 the same time last week; market fair; small volume of business; a few unshorn at 6½@ 6¾c; several car loads clipped 5½@6c, mainly at 6¾c, all fair to good stock. Swine: receipts 4,260, making 8,960 for two days, against 7,200 the same time last week; car load of fair Ohio hogs, 188 lbs alive, $7,75 per 100 lbs.

BUFFALO, May 10.—Cattle: receipts 2,142 head; total for the week 9,197; market nominal; prices weaker; sales of 20 cars. Sheep and lambs: receipts 2,200 head; total for the week 4,800; only 10 cars on sale, with sold mostly at strong opening prices of the week. Hogs: receipts 2,200 head; total for the week 9,800 head; market active for the offerings; 3

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are high, followed by falling barometer, southwest to southeast winds, warmer and clear or partly cloudy weather.

Amusements To-night.

Pittsburgh Opera House.—Rose Eytinge, supported by the Union Square Theatre Combination, in "Rose Michel."

Base Ball News.

The bad weather yesterday prevented the Alleghenys and Neshannocks from playing their second game at Union Park, but it will take place at half past three o'clock this afternoon provided the clouds quit shedding water. Gallagher will pitch for the Alleghenys, and Joseph Ritchie, a new player engaged by Charley Brown in Philadelphia a few days ago, will play shortstop.

In the game at Chicago yesterday, between the Chicagos and Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, the former club made six scores and the latter none.

A Hundred Years Ago.

How often do we hear persons long for the good old times, when articles of utility and comfort were manufactured with an equal eye to durability and neatness. History repeats itself and by a visit to the Boot and Shoe house of R. Taggart, No. 129 Federal street, Allegheny, it will be made evident to the candid mind that his boots and shoes are prepared with as much care as to material and make-up, as if done a century ago, and what is better, sold at a price very much cheaper than the same could be bought for a hundred years ago.

DEATHS BY DROWNING.

Two Persons Lose Their Lives in the Murky Waters of the Monongahela.

The casualty record for yesterday is comprised in two deaths by drowning. One of the persons who lost his life was Philip Sheridan Clawson, a bright child of nine years old, son of Wm. Clawson, former Coroner of the county. Shortly after noon yesterday Philip went down to the river with a little son of Col. Fricker, the Smithfield street restaurateur. After they had been gone about an hour Col. Fricker's son returned unaccompanied by Philip. The latter not coming home to supper Mr. Clawson became very uneasy, and commenced a search for him. He telegraphed to all the police stations in the city making inquiries in regard to him, but could hear nothing from him. He then went to Col. Fricker's and got him to interrogate his child more closely. Under this cross-examination young Fricker told that he and Philip Clawson had gone down to the river, and that while playing on some barges moored just above the Smithfield street bridge, Philip fell off and was drowned. When this became known search for the body was commenced immediately, and about half past 11 it was found, very near the spot where the child went down. During the search a young man whose name could not be ascertained, was brave enough to remove his clothes and dive under the barges, not only bravely standing the chill, but risking his own life, as he could very easily have been overcome before being able to get out from under the boats.

The other person who was drowned, it is believed, is named Andrew Beifoggin. He was a young man, and in company with an older person rowed up from the steamboat John Gilmore, tied up just below Woods' Run, yesterday afternoon, to the ferry landing in Temperanceville. There they tied the skiff to the ferry boat, but when nearly in the middle of the river they became frightened from some cause and cut loose. The skiff fell behind the boat, and coming near the wheel, was swamped and upset. Both of the occupants fell out, and Beifoggin immediately sunk and did not rise again. His companion was saved by some person who witnessed the catastrophe and went out to him in a small skiff. It is said that both he and the man who was drowned were from Cincinnati, but it was impossible to learn definitely last evening.

THE BOND OF UNION.

How Pittsburgh Expressed Her Sympathy With Philadelphia.

The celebration in Pittsburgh of the opening of the Centennial Exposition was confined chiefly to quite a liberal display of National flags, ringing of bells and firing of cannon. The banks were closed, but the business in all open and odd doings and thriving a trade as the conditions of commerce would permit of. The rain came down, as usual on holidays, but not much attention was paid to it. At 11:41 o'clock, corresponding to 12 o'clock in Philadelphia, it seemed as if Pandemonium had suddenly broken loose. The whistles of the steamboats at the wharves, and the factories in the city joined with the noise of booming cannon and jubilating bells in all sections of both cities, were almost sufficient to make one believe that the inhabitants of Dixmont had unexpectedly been turned loose upon the community, and furnished with appliances that would make them nearly very physical sense. In Municipal Hall the Centennial Committee met, to throw from the tower the banner of freedom to the winds of heaven. Standing by the railing around the big bell, and looking over the vast expanse of city, Councilman Johnny Fox repeated in a most impressive manner Drake's

When Freedom, from her mountain height,
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there.

When he had finished his listeners wiped their eyes and the folds of the flag were shaken to the breezes. Scarcely had this been done ere the bell began to peal forth the Centennial dates. At 11:41 the numbers 1-8-7-6 were struck with one minute interval between the numbers, on the gongs in the engine houses in the city. Then single blows were struck on the big bell alone at intervals of one minute, until 11:56, when 1-8-7-6 was struck on all the bells and gongs; the striking being arranged so that the last blow of the 6 indicated twelve o'clock. Hutchison's Battery, Captain E. Y. Breck, from the wharf below the Allegheny Suspension bridge, fired a salute of one hundred guns, commencing at twelve o'clock. The chiming bells of Trinity church played "Yankee Doodle," "America" and "Old Hundred." About two hundred men assembled in the Court House to ring the old bell in the belfry, but it spontaneously refused to answer the pulls at the rope. Upon investigation it transpired that Major Hope, the engineer of the Court House, was up in the belfry, and that he had fastened the rope, and after the gentlemen below would cease pulling he would tap the bell. It was a joke that all the county officials appreciated, "though only a few of them were on the "ground floor."

ALLIANCE ANNIVERSARY.

Yesterday's Session of the Convention—The Addresses Delivered, &c.

The second meeting of the Convention to celebrate the first anniversary of the National Christian Temperance Alliance, was held yesterday in the Fourth avenue Baptist church, (Rev. Pearson) opening at 10 o'clock. After about thirty minutes spent in singing and prayer, Rev. Elliott E. Swift was elected temporary President and W. G. Warren, Esq., Secretary. A committee on permanent organization composed of the following gentlemen was appointed, viz.: Messrs T. H. Rabe, B. E. Bradford, J. H. Leaper, J. A. Rankin, and J. D. Caldwell.

Committees of five on resolutions, and seventeen on business were also appointed—all the committees to report this morning.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At two o'clock P. M. the convention reconvened after a half hour's devotional exercises, Rev. S. M. Vernon, of the East End, delivered an address upon the subject of "Drunkenness and Crime". The speaker did not altogether follow in the rut of temperance dicourses, but advanced some original ideas. Upon the conclusion of the address a general discussion took place upon matters pertaining to the cause of temperance. Three additional secretaries were appointed.

Mr. Elliott, of Iowa, submitted the following questions to be discussed this morning:

1. Is it right for the Government to license the liquor traffic? 2. What wine ought to be used for sacramental purposes? 3. Is it right for a Christian man to enforce a license law, the law being wrong?

Adjourned until 7:30 P. M.

EVENING EXERCISES.

At 7:30 o'clock in the evening but a comparatively small number of persons had gathered at the church, and these few were scattered all over the large audience room. A half hour was spent in devotional exercises and by that time the audience had very sensibly augmented. The minutes of the day's proceedings were read, corrected and approved, after which Rev. R. W. Pearson, D. D., delivered an address upon the subject of "Church Co-operation in Temperance Reform." The principal idea that the speaker attempted to convey was that it is absolutely the duty of Christians to take an interest in politics. They should not only vote for the right men at the polls, but they should also attend the primary meetings and nominating conventions—see that proper men are nominated, and then work for their election. By this means necessary legislation will be obtained and existing laws enforced. The people laugh now at the apparently impotent efforts of the temperance people—the Prohibitionists—but "they laugh best who laugh last," and the speaker believed that the time is coming when this now small body shall become a powerful and dreaded influence. If the clergymen and Christians would unite upon measures touching temperance laws, very much could be done.

After Dr. Pearson had finished, Rev. W. A. Davidson, D. D., of Ohio, spoke upon "Temperance and Sabbath Schools." The speaker held the floor for about half an hour, advancing no points worthy of special mention. The singing of a hymn and the taking up of a collection concluded the evening's exercises. The Convention will be in session to-day—forenoon, afternoon, and evening.

Buy the Black Hills out and out, a new cake sold by all grocers, contains as much gold as can be found in many of the western hills. Buy it and stay at home.

MAKING THE FEATHERS FLY.

A Day in the Field with the Sportsmen of Pittsburgh.

The Annual Pigeon-shoot of the Sportsmen's Association of Western Pennsylvania—A Good Field, a Bad Day, and an Excellent Record—A Series of Sharply Contested Matches—Walton Woolsey the Winner of the Club Cup—Full Description of the Event.

The Sportsmen's Association of Western Pennsylvania celebrated the Centennial holiday by the annual shoot of the club. A field was selected at Wall's Station on the Pennsylvania railroad, about sixteen miles from the city. The members of the club and their guests had a special car at their disposal, which left the city a few minutes after 9 o'clock. There was a good showing of shooters in the early train, and in every train until three o'clock there was an accession to the number of sportsmen on the ground. A more gloomy day could not have been made to order. During the early hours of the morning, before the start was made, a storm hung over the city, and a few moments after the arrival of the club it burst upon them. Fifty uplifted umbrellas in as fine a field as ever held a trap was not an inspiriting sight for a sportsman. The birds were blue rocks, and as wild as hawks when they were taken from the cars. It was impossible to protect them from the rain, however, and in the first pool the sport was quite tame. The shooting was done over four T traps. The dampening the birds got had a good effect on the first scores, for the shooters packed them full of shot before they could flutter the water out of their feathers. While the first match was being contested the rain drizzled incessantly; the atmosphere was detestably hazy, and about the mark the mud was almost ankle deep. Everyone accepted the situation, and made the best of it, and the sport went on with a zest worthy of a better day.

In the opening match there were twenty-four shooters, each man having five birds. The average of the score is notably large, a very considerable number making a record clean of misses. So many killed four birds that that degree of accuracy was made quite commonplace. The work was very steady, but the birds were so sleepy that few opportunities for remarkable shots were offered.

Before the match was shot out the storm grew so in fury that it was next to impossible to get a sight upon a bird, and at its conclusion the club took a rest, employing the interval in attending to the lunch that they had provided. The managers were just about to make arrangements to have the club match shot from a shelter when the storm broke up and the sun shone out most genially.

THE CLUB MATCH.

For the club match dry birds were chosen. The shots were taken at a rise of twenty-one yards, and a recovery limit of three minutes. They were all alive, and the majority of them left the traps with a wild, sweeping dash that made one ache to knock them over. The club trophy was a silver cup, to be held by the winner subject to the result of three regular club matches; the successful holder of the prize, during three contests, to be its sole owner. Each shooter had ten birds. Some very fine shooting was done during the match. The highest scores were made by Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Woolsey, each of whom killed nine birds out of a possible ten. The gap left in the score of Mr. Carpenter in this match marked the first bird that he missed. He had been in the first pool, and with fifteen chances he had brought fourteen birds to grief. The same was the case with Mr. Woolsey, and the tie shooting between them was watched with great interest. In shooting off the tie each was given three birds. Mr. Woolsey shot first. His birds were very lively, and he killed them in excellent style; all of them dropping within a radius of ten paces from the trap. Mr. Carpenter killed two of his birds, and hit the third hard, but he could not recover him in time, and the laurel went to his competitor, who, by the way, shoots through spectacles, and whose score during the day transcended the amateur standard. Following is the score of the match, exclusive of the tie record:

McDowell	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Lindsey	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dalzell	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Thompson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Woolsey	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bughman	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Schoenmaker	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Leech	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Cook	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
Reno	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
Orth	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
Dickson	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Lytle	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
S. Brown	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
J. E. Umbstaetter	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Fred. Kennedy	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
Hazlett	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Carpenter	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
O'Neil	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D. Hunt	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
W. Kennedy	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
McManus	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
R. T. Hunt	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hartley	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Daly	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
Corwin	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Phillips	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1

A MATCH OF DOUBLE BIRDS.

Immediately after the club championship match, the regular club match of double birds, each man having three pairs, was shot. Mr. G. A. Cook distinguished himself in the club match by clean, sharp work, and, as it was the first time that he had ever shot over a trap, his friends were surprised at his deadly aim. It was thought that two birds would be too many for him, but his execution showed that there was no foundation for the opinion. To the utter amazement of every practiced shot on the grounds he killed every bird that took wing from his trap, and in two instances he made long and good shots for his score. He made a tie with Mr. Orth, one of the very best shots in the club, who in just about sure death behind a gun, but in shooting off he missed both birds. Mr. Orth took one and with it the match. Aside from these gentlemen some fine shooting was done by Mr. Woolsey, Mr. Leech, and Messrs. W. M. and F. H. Kennedy, as is shown by the appended score:

H. C. Phillips	1.0	1.0	0.0
J. P. O'Neil	1.0	0.0	1.0
W. M. Kennedy	1.1	0.0	1.1
F. H. Kennedy	1.1	1.0	1.0
Thompson	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cook	1.1	1.0	1.1
Leech	0.1	1.0	1.1
Hunt	0.1	1.0	1.0
Daly	0.0	1.0	1.0
Harper	0.1	0.0	1.0
Hartley	1.0	0.0	0.0
Orth	1.1	1.1	1.1
Brown	1.0	1.0	1.1
Dr. Dickson	0.1	1.0	0.0
Woolsey	1.0	1.1	1.1
Lytle	1.1	0.0	0.0
R. H. Dalzell	0.0	1.0	1.1
Carpenter	1.0	1.1	1.1
Schoonmaker	1.0	1.1	0.0

A BRILLIANT POOL.

Just when the sport was at its keenest point, in the double bird match a great mass of lowering clouds came up from the west, with a distractingly sharp breeze, and for a full half hour the marksmen were compelled to shoot at a lightning gauge. In the teeth of these disadvantages a second match of five single birds was made. The men shot in squads of four, and traps 4 and 5 for each other. In this squad of birds there were very few loafers. This match was marked by the best general shooting of the day, and as a whole it was not surpassed during the meeting. The birds were eager to escape and they went off like a flash, but they were sent after in a way that made them stop. The shots carried judgment with them, and there were very few opportunities for challenges. In this pool Mr. Woolsey, the champion of the Club, added to his honors by making the very best shot of the day. His bird was an exceptionally wild one, and in a breath it was fifty yards away from the line, scudding like the wind, and with it, to a group of trees on the right of the field. It was a fan-tail, and at the distance a fast fading black spot was the only mark for an aim. The charge was received full in the breast, and the bird dropped like a stone.

Messrs. Orth, Dickson, Umbstaetter and Brown each made a full score, and their birds were handsomely taken. In the tie-shooting Mr. Orth did the most execution and won the match. Following is the score:

J. W. Orth	1	1	1	1	1					
Reno	1	0	0	1	0					
Lytle	0	0	0	1	0					
Leech	1	0	0	0	1					
Woolsey	1	1	1	0	1					
Dickson	1	1	1	1	1					
McDowell	0	1	1	1	0					
R. D. Hunt	1	1	0	0	1					
W. H. Daly	1	1	1	1	0					
W. M. Kennedy	1	1	1	1	1					
R. H. Dalzell	0	0	0	1	1					
Murray	0	1	1	0	0					
Cook	1	1	0	0	1					
F. H. Kennedy	0	0	1	1	1					
S. S. Brown	1	1	1	1	1					
Schoonmaker	0	1	1	0	1					
Harper	1	1	1	1	0					
Williams	0	0	0	0	0					
Umbstaetter	1	1	1	1	1					
Carpenter	1	0	0	0	1					
Phillips	0	1	1	1	1					

THIRTEEN SHOTS TO DECIDE A TIE.

The meeting closed with a match of five single birds. During the contest there was an instance of the most peculiar tie-shooting. Mr. F. M. Kennedy, Dr. W. H. Daly, Mr. J. W. Orth, and Mr. Woolsey, each made a full score. These four are, probably the strongest team in the club. Orth, Woolsey, and Daly, are steady and, as a rule, dead shots. Kennedy is a good shot, but not so reliable, judging from his work yesterday, as the other three. Each man was on his mettle, but by missing the second bird given to them Messrs. Kennedy and Orth left the decision to be made by either Mr. Woolsey or Doctor Daly. As in all ties the shots were taken from a rise of twenty-six yards. The sixth and seventh birds were killed before they had time to look at the country. The Doctor missed his eighth bird, and Mr. Woolsey was the favorite. Then his eighth bird escaped, and both killed the ninth, tenth and eleventh birds. Another five yards was added to the rise, and the Doctor's twelfth bird never smelt his powder. By this time the spectators had an absorbing interest in the contest. Every eye was upon Mr. Woolsey as he pulled upon his twelfth bird, and when it escaped there was a universal exclamation of astonishment. The Doctor tempted fate too often, however, when he allowed his thirteenth bird to go to the guerillas, for Mr. Woolsey got a shot tower to work in his bird that at once put it beyond the cares of this world. The following is the score of the match:

F. H. Kennedy	1	1	1	1	1									
Brown	1	1	1	0	1									
O'Neil	0	0	1	0	1									
Lytle	1	0	1	1	0									
Hartley	0	0	0	1	1									
Woolsey	1	1	1	1	1									
Umbstaetter	0	1	1	1	0									
Thompson	1	0	0	0	0									
McDowell	1	0	0	0	1									
Cook	0	1	1	1	0									
Leech	1	0	1	1	0									
Batchelor	1	0	1	1	0									
Schoonmaker	1	1	1	0	1									
Reno	0	1	0	1	0									
Dickson	0	0	1	0	0									
Carpenter	0	1	1	0	0									
Daly	1	1	1	1	1									
R. H. Dalzell	1	0	0	1	1									

After this match, pending the arrival of the train, a number of the members killed time in scrub shooting, and a score of birds were slaughtered for the fun of the thing. The day's sport ended about 6:30 o'clock. Throughout the weather was wretched, but the Club was game, and, therefore the meeting was very successful.

BREVITIES.

····Allegheny Councils meet this evening.

····The Neshannocks and Alleghenies measure bats again this afternoon.

····Yesterday was the eleventh anniversary of the capture of Jeff. Davis in petticoats.

····A large amount of money changed possessors last night on the election of Chief Engineer.

····The closeness of the canvass for Chief Engineer provoked a reckless wagering of money that is doubtless regretted to-day.

····A gang of pickpockets is in the habit of boarding trains between Pittsburgh and Allegheny and robbing passengers on the way.

····The opening last night of the new armory of Co. F, Duquesne Greys, Capt. Aull, on Frankstown avenue, was an unequivocal military and social success.

····Michael Wood, who was assessed $5 and costs by Mayor Philips, for participating in a row on Sunday in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, is not the Assessor in that district.

····Yesterday afternoon a gate on Kilbuck street, Allegheny, was blown open by the wind. It struck a young man named Hagan, who was passing at the time, and inflicted a severe wound on his face.

····Joseph Blose, while engaged in clearing on the farm of Thomas Morton, near Apollo, yesterday, was probably fatally injured by a limb of a tree falling upon him and fracturing his skull. His father resides in this city.

····Last evening two negroes, Henry Collins and Henry Hobson, abused Health Officer Hoch, in the Allegheny City building, whereupon he had them both arrested and placed in the lock-up. They will have a hearing this morning.

····Sewickley's fire department did not parade yesterday because the Democratic members refused to wear the caps of the Republican marching uniform, and the Republicans acted ditto as to the caps that ornamented the craniums of the Democracy.

····By the fall of a scaffold at the new Turner's Hall, at Sharpsburg, Mr. Washington, yesterday, several workmen were precipitated to the ground, and two of them very seriously injured. One was named Jacob Bachtler, but the name of the other was not learned.

····E. G. Weyburn, a Pittsburgh merchant, made information before 'Squire McMasters yesterday, charging Joseph Seifert of Youngstown, Ohio, with obtaining a lot of glassware on false pretenses. Seifert waived a hearing and was sent to jail in default of $1,000 bail.

····It has been discovered that the reason why the gas does not flow freely through the pipe lines from the Vandergrift well, in Butler county, to the mills of Spang, Chalfant & Co. and Graff, Bennett & Co., at Etna, is because certain lawless parties who are now known have been plugging the pipes, thereby obstructing the passage of gas.

····At the instance of Superintendent Street, of the Humane Society, Alderman McKenna yesterday fined John Haesly two dollars and costs for cruelty in driving a horse he was driving. It is alleged that on Thirty-third street, on Saturday last, he beat a horse with a breast chain until it was the former colt that he to which it was attached, and until the blood ran profusely from the wounds inflicted. Four witnesses testified to these facts. Haesly paid the fine, Pitcairn a copy of the record and said he would appeal the case to Court, but Mr. Street doesn't think he will dare to take it there.

PERSONAL.

···Thomas H. Hunter it is said won $600 on the election of Billy White.

···Ex-Coroner Clawson, night watchman in Municipal Hall, lost a little son yesterday evening by drowning in the Monongahela river.

···Mr. Bellstein, who got the contract for supplying the city Alms House with meat, yesterday gave the Poor Guardians a gorgeous feast at the Central Hotel.

···Rev. J. R. W. Sloan, D. D., lectures this evening in the Eighth street Reformed Presbyterian church, below Penn avenue, on the "Incidents of a European Trip."

···Mr. W. H. Evers, junior partner in the firm of F. H. Eaton & Co., died yesterday morning of a bronchial affection, from which he had long been a sufferer. He was quite a young man, but had an excellent business reputation. He entered Eaton's store fifteen years ago as an errand boy, and by strict attention to his duties eventually became a partner.

J. B. HEARD AND CO.,

No. 118 Federal Street.

We offer this week many rare bargains in first-class Dry Goods. We have just made still greater reductions in every department, and as the business must be closed at the earliest possible day in June, we invite the attention of all buyers to genuine bargains.

Base Ball.

NESHANNOCKS VS. ALLEGHENY,
TO-DAY,
At 3½ P. M.

At 94 Market Street

One case of Alpacas at 20c, worth 25c.
One case Brocades at 20c, worth 25c.
M. MENTZER.

Dress Trimmings.

Braids, Tapes, Buttons, Hooks and Eyes, Needles, and small wares in great variety at DUNCAN'S,
138 Federal street, Allegheny.

J. B. Heard & Co.

Offer this week fine Lace Points and Sacques at less than one-half their value.

Ladies, Please Call

And examine the elegant Parlor and Dining Room suits, at low figures, by J. L. Lytle & Co., 169 Smithfield street.

Black Cashmeres.

The largest stock ever offered. The best shades of Black, at M. MENTZER'S,

Splendid Furniture

of the most approved patterns, the best materials, the most durable workmanship, and the most substantial finish, at the furniture emporium of J. L. Lytle & Co., 169 Smithfield street.

Everything That is New and Fashionable

IN DRESS GOODS
can be found at M. MENTZER'S,
94 Market street.

A large assortment of Silk Sacques, Shawls and Sun Umbrellas very cheap at H. J. Lynch's, No. 96 Market street.

Base Ball.

NESHANNOCKS VS. ALLEGHENY,
TO-DAY,
At 3½ P. M.

Suits! **Suits!!** **Suits!!!**

For Ladies' and Misses' wear.
Newest Fabrics and latest Spring Styles.
Call and examine our stock before buying.
M. MENTZER,
94 Market street.

Base Ball.

NESHANNOCKS VS. ALLEGHENY,
TO-DAY,
At 3½ P. M.

At Meuzer's, 94 Market Street,

Will be found a large stock of LACE CURTAIN GOODS by the yard or in sets. All new and beautiful designs.

Modern Styles.

Parlor, Library and Chamber Suits, of the most beautiful design and finish, at J. L. Lytle & Co., No. 169 Smithfield street.

Variety the Spice of Life,

Variety in assortment of furniture is an especial feature of the stock at the furniture rooms of J. L. Lytle & Co., No. 169 Smithfield street.

HOMŒOPATHIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homœopathic Preparations is at George W Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

New Shawls.

Handsome Goods lower than ever, at 94 Market street. M. MENTZER.

New Sun Umbrellas

at MENTZER'S 94 Market street.

"THE WHITE CHIEF."

The Election of a Chief Engineer Last Night by the Fire Commission—Success of Billy White—Evans Chosen Assistant—A Fight Over the Manner of Voting—Monthly Reports, &c.

The deep and wide-spread interest taken in the election by the Fire Commission last night of a Chief Engineer was fairly evidenced by the large crowd of men gathered in the rotunda and upon the steps of Municipal Hall. The assemblage was as numerous as though it was the occasion of a session of Councils with a matter of vital importance before them for consideration. The majority of the persons were the friends of Billy White.

The Commission met at half past seven o'clock.

The Secretary reported that the expenditures last month were $11,799 98, and the total expenditures since the beginning of the year $35,301.83. Balance on hand, $114,960.67.

The April report of Chief Engineer Evans showed fifteen fires and alarms, with a loss of $2,300. The value of the property in carriage and eleven sections of hose have been placed in the car stables at Oakland, in accordance with the request of the residents of that district. As there are but ten sections of hose now on hand and not in use, the Chief recommended that an additional quantity of hose be bought at once; he also reported a new hose house and hitching to positions on the force. The report was received and its recommendations adopted.

A decision to place a new floor in the Seventh avenue house, and to temporarily repair the Independence house, reported by the Building Committee, were approved. It was ordered to report regarding the advisability of erecting a new house for the Independence company.

Mr. Hays submitted a series of resolutions returning thanks to Messrs. Jenkin Jones and James A. Chambers, the retiring members, for the faithful and efficient manner in which they had discharged their duties. They were adopted and ordered to be spread upon the minutes of the Board. A similar complimentary resolution in reference to Chief Evans, offered by Mr. Wilson, was also adopted. The old Board then adjourned *sine die*.

The Commission organized for the current year by the unanimous re-election of Mr. George Wilson as President and Mr. F. P. Case as Secretary. The credentials of Messrs. Wm. Coates, W. N. Erwin and W. B. Hays, the new members, had been previously accepted and the gentlemen admitted to seats. There was no display of uneasiness when the chair announced that the next business in order was the election of a Chief Engineer, but it was clear that all the members were very deeply interested in it, and possibly quite excited. The proceedings of the way, though all evidence of the latter was carefully restrained. During the early part of the session Messrs. Larimer and Vander, both friends of White, were absent, but they appeared in ample time to participate in the election. Mr. Pender came in first, and Larimer followed him in about ten minutes. White was nominated Wm. J. White for Chief Engineer, and Mr. Pitcairn nominated Samuel N. Evans. The nominations were closed, and Mr. Torley moved that the vote be taken *viva voce*. To this Mr. Pitcairn strenously objected, and alleged that the motion was out of order on the ground that the by-laws provide that the election shall be held by ballot. President Wilson turned to the by-laws, and read that portion in relation to elections, and declared Mr. Torley's motion not in order. Mr. Torley appealed from the decision and his appeal was seconded by Messrs. Coates and Hays. The latter gentleman said he presumed that the vote on the appeal would be a fair test of the strength of the opposing candidates, the appellants being friends of White. Messrs. Hays, Coates and the Republicans acted ditto as to the caps that ornamented the craniums of the Democracy.

····By the fall of a scaffold at the new Turner's Hall, at Sharpsburg, Mr. Washington, yesterday, several workmen were precipitated to the ground, and two of them very seriously injured. One was named Jacob Bachtler, but the name of the other was not learned.

····E. G. Weyburn, a Pittsburgh merchant, made information before 'Squire McMasters yesterday, charging Joseph Seifert of Youngstown, Ohio, with obtaining a lot of glassware on false pretenses. Seifert waived a hearing and was sent to jail in default of $1,000 bail.

····It has been discovered that the reason why the gas does not flow freely through the pipe lines from the Vandergrift well, in Butler county, to the mills of Spang, Chalfant & Co. and Graff, Bennett & Co., at Etna, is because certain lawless parties who are now known have been plugging the pipes, thereby obstructing the passage of gas.

····At the instance of Superintendent Street, of the Humane Society, Alderman McKenna yesterday fined John Haesly two dollars and costs for cruelty in driving a horse he was driving. It is alleged that on Thirty-third street, on Saturday last, he beat a horse with a breast chain until it was the former colt that he to which it was attached, and until the blood ran profusely from the wounds inflicted. Four witnesses testified to these facts. Haesly paid the fine, Pitcairn a copy of the record and said he would appeal the case to Court, but Mr. Street doesn't think he will dare to take it there.

PERSONAL.

···Thomas H. Hunter it is said won $600 on the election of Billy White.

···Ex-Coroner Clawson, night watchman in Municipal Hall, lost a little son yesterday evening by drowning in the Monongahela river.

···Mr. Bellstein, who got the contract for supplying the city Alms House with meat, yesterday gave the Poor Guardians a gorgeous feast at the Central Hotel.

···Rev. J. R. W. Sloan, D. D., lectures this evening in the Eighth street Reformed Presbyterian church, below Penn avenue, on the "Incidents of a European Trip."

···Mr. W. H. Evers, junior partner in the firm of F. H. Eaton & Co., died yesterday morning of a bronchial affection, from which he had long been a sufferer. He was quite a young man, but had an excellent business reputation. He entered Eaton's store fifteen years ago as an errand boy, and by strict attention to his duties eventually became a partner.

J. B. HEARD AND CO.,

No. 118 Federal Street.

We offer this week many rare bargains in first-class Dry Goods. We have just made still greater reductions in every department, and as the business must be closed at the earliest possible day in June, we invite the attention of all buyers to genuine bargains.

Base Ball.

NESHANNOCKS VS. ALLEGHENY,
TO-DAY,
At 3½ P. M.

Western Insurance Company.

This old and reliable company is now paying its fiftieth dividend of four dollars per share, out of the earned profits of the last six months, payable to stockholders after the 20th inst. We will be gratifying information to those immediately concerned, and proves that this company thrives amid financial stringency.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Ethiopia, at New York; steamer State of Indiana, at New York; steamer Australia, at London; steamer Dorian at Moville; steamer Weser, at Southampton.

Opening Daily.

SILKS AND CASHMERE SACQUES.
Newest styles, and prices to suit the times at M. MENTZER'S,
94 Market street.

Price List of Duncan's Store.

Kid Gloves,
1 button, all colors, 50 cents.
2 button, Kids, extra quality, $1.
We guarantee our $1 kids the best in the market at the price.

A Perfect Gem.

Wattles & Sheafer have in their show window an uncut Diamond, which is a perfect gem in every sense of the word. It is a very rare stone, and we advise all lovers of fine Diamonds to go and see it at 54 Fifth avenue, one door below Wood street.

Dress Goods.

Alpacas, Mohairs, Twilled Serges, Striped Alpacas, Pongees, Plaid Pongees, Plaid Mohairs, Brocades, Plaid Suitings, &c.
This is the largest and most complete line of Dress Goods we have ever offered to the trade; prices are very low.
Look through our stock before purchasing. M. MENTZER.

J. B. Heard & Co.

Offer Grenadines and Black Hernani far below actual Eastern cost.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

You can always find a full line of white and colored Shirts and mens' Summer Underwear at DUNCAN'S NEW STORE,
138 Federal street, Allegheny.

Removal.

M. T. HECKERT,
Mercaut Tailor,
has removed from
No. 47 North Diamond street, to
124 FEDERAL STREET.

The Attention of Cash Buyers

is called to our stock of BLACK SILKS. It comprises all the best makes, all grades, from 75 cents up. We can guarantee these goods to give entire satisfaction in price and quality. M. MENTZER,
94 Market street.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

The following sentences were pronounced yesterday:

O. P. Sackett and Wm. Topper, charged with breaking into a postoffice. Sentenced to pay $100 fine each and imprisonment at hard labor in Western Penitentiary for four years.

Samuel Rathbone and James King, charged with making counterfeit nickles, sentenced to pay a fine of $100 each, and to be imprisoned in the jail of Elk county for one year.

Charles Ross, colored, charged with passing a counterfeit $10 bill. Sentenced to pay $100 fine and undergo an imprisonment of six months in the Western Penitentiary.

William Howard, passing "spiel" coin. Sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and to be imprisoned at hard labor in the Penitentiary for one year.

Martin Miller, charged with abstracting a letter from the United States mail. Sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

Wm. H. Morris, charged with passing counterfeit fractional currency. Sentenced to pay $500 fine and be imprisoned in the Western Penitentiary for two years.

Wm. Rupert, charged with "raising" a one dollar bill to a ten. Sentence suspended.

A petition from the Dickson Manufacturing Company, of Scranton, for ascertainment and liquidation of alleged leins vs. John Levi, was referred to Register Willard.

In the case of Horace Stoddard, bankrupt, an order was made for the sale of certain real estate.

In the case of W. B. Quigle a sup